FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CARTER'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS SEEN AS WARMONGERING

AU232026 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As reported, the head of the White House, Carter, addressed a message to the Congress on the policy objectives for 1980. Under the slogan of defending the vital interests of the United States throughout the world, Carter declared: We will continue to increase the military potential of the United States and of our allies, using as an argument the theory of balance with the other superpower, the Soviet social imperialists. The head of the U.S. imperialists stressed that a balance of force can secure peace on the continent [as heard]. It is obvious that Carter is seeking and is aiming at the consolidation of the military alliances manipulated by U.S. imperialism, and primarily the strengthening of NATO's state of readiness.

Speaking about the United States' great neocolonialist interests in Asia, the head of the United States declared: We will continue to preserve and strengthen our military presence in that area and will further consolidate our close links with the allies, that is, the Japanese militarists and the Chinese social imperialists. In this context the American imperialists are playing increasingly more the Japanese and Chinese card, in which they see the major link in the chain uniting all reactionary pro-American cliques in that area.

The U.S. imperialists are doing their utmost to strengthen and secure at all costs their strategic positions in this vital area for the intersts of the United States. In this connection, the head of U.S. imperialism referred also to the great understanding achieved with Chinese social imperialism, whose hegemonistic intentions coincide with those of Washington in this area, too.

Viewing the unfavorable course of events in South Asia, the Persian Gulf and, generally, in the Middle East following the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet social imperialists, as well as the growing anti-American sentiments in those countries, President Carter once again arrogantly declared that the United States would continue to increase its presence in the Persian Gulf and would strive to create new alliances and organizations in order to economically, politically and militarily rule the countries of this oil-rich area. In this context, the U.S. President put the main stress once again on increased aid and support for the pro-American regimes and cliques in this area. The U.S. military budget for 1980 allocates, not unintentionally, aid worth $8.1 billion for regimes such as those in Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Israel.

This warmongering (?discussion) by the U.S. president is a continuation of the known expansionistic policies and objectives of the United States, which intends to keep the peoples and countries of the world under its domination and to show them its [word indistinct] strength.

This is a clear manifestation of the rivalry of the two imperialist superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, for zones of influence.

SHEHU RECEIVES YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR 23 JANUARY

AU231946 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Branko Komatina, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi was also present at the meeting.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR USSR 24 JAN

AU240841 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, departed 24 January for a visit to Moscow for a few days.

At Sofia airport he was seen off by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee member and Central Committee secretary, and Valentin Pavlov, USSR charge d'affaires in Bulgaria.

DAILY CALLS UPCOMING ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE U.S. 'TRAP'

AU232125 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

["Trap for Islamic Peoples"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 23 (BTA)--Under the above headline VECHERNI NOVINI carries today the following commentary by Mr Yordan Bozhilov:

The conference of the foreign ministers of 43 Islamic countries planned to be held in Islamabad on January 26 is one of the latest traps set by the American imperialism against the interests of the Islamic peoples. The plan for this conference was worked out at the Pentagon and the NATO headquarters with active Chinese help, while its fulfilment was entrusted to Egypt's President as-Sadat, Saudi Arabia's King Khalid and Pakistan's President General Ziaul Haq. The working details of the forum were specified on the spot after the visit of high-ranking representatives of the Pentagon and the White House, in the company of the U.S. Armed Forces deployed near-by on the coast of revolutionary Iran. Lord Carrington's recent tour of some Islamic countries also was not accidental. The topic was discussed, too, during the visit of China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua to Pakistan.

The American imperialists have set themselves at least three tasks to be solved by the Islamabad meeting. First, they plan it to be run under the slogans of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, and to serve the purpose of interfering into the internal affairs of Afghanistan, which embarked on a new course of development. Second, with the help of representatives of the conservative and reactionary governments participating in it, the USA will attempt to restore partially its influence in the Middle and the Near East, undermined by the Iranian revolution, and to patch up new military blocs. Third, it plans to divert the attention of the Islamic states, who support the achievements of the Iranian people and their struggle against the U.S. imperialism, as well as the attention of the world public, to Afghanistan in order to facilitate a U.S.-engineered military intervention in Iran. The strategical goal is to topple the present Iranian Government under the excuse of liberating the U.S. hostages in Tehran, and to drown the Iranian revolution in blood restoring the former correlation of forces in that part of the world, which was in favour of imperialism.

The governments of many invited countries don't turst the meeting planned in Pakistan. Syria, for instance, refused to take part in it and criticized in an official declaration the U.S. imperialism and Zionism and declared support to the further development of relations with the USSR. In its striving to avoid isolation from the Islamic world, Iran declared that it will take part in the Islamabad conference but will not send its foreign minister. At the same time the Iranian Government rejected President Carter's appeal for a united front against the "communist menace" and the so-called "Soviet occupation of Afghanistan".

It is also worth mentioning that Iranian ambassador in Moscow emphasized recently the interest of his country in maintaining good relations with the Soviet Union. Afghanistan denounced the calling of the conference which is but a rude provocation to its sovereign rights. Last night the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen announced that it will boycott the conference in Pakistan.

Although there are two more days to the opening of the conference in Islambad and in spite of the financial, economic and military blackmail of the USA, the number of the participants has not been determined yet. Many Islamic countries will boycott the forum. Acute contradictions will inevitably arise in Islamabad and the conference will hardly justify the hopes of those who will try to conduct its work backtage.

NEGATIVE REACTION TO OLYMPIC BOYCOTT PROPOSAL CITED

AU221031 Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

["Peace Is the Spirit of the Olympic Games"--BTA headline"]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 22 (BTA)--Mr Paul Libot (France), president of the International Volleyball Federation, who is in Bulgaria for the preolympic qualification tournament currently held in this country, told a BTA journalist:

"Governments and parliaments are responsible for political events and when they demonstrate their attitude to these it is quite right, but it is a pity when they start meddling in other spheres.

"There are millions of sportsmen and sportswomen in the world and milliors of young people practicing sport for reasons of health, for becoming stronger both physically and intellectually. In my capacity as president of the International Volleyball Federation I cannot accept the government of any country interfering in sporting life. As leaders in sport we are constantly trying to create an atmosphere of fraternity and friendship, of love of peace. I think that most of my colleagues, leaders in world sport will agree with me, that if (?it) so happens that (?there) is to be a country not represented at the Olympic games, this in no case will happen at the wish of sportsmen. It is the aim of our efforts that everyone should take part in this event."

Mr Ruben Acosta (Mexico), vice president of the International Volleyball Federation, who is also in Bulgaria, said:

"I think this fact is very sad and it shows that the spirit of ancient Olympiades has gone from some countries. It is a pity that after 25 centuries man has not understood that the spirit of olympism are peace and friendship among peoples. Do we have to go back to see that in ancient times people used to stop the wars in order to meet in the sports ground? It is really a pity that there are people today who cannot understand that and go against the noble cause of olympism."

Mr Angel Burzashki, secretary general of the International Volleyball Federation, pointed out:

"The proposal of the U.S. President to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow is absurd. Such a humane idea cannot be clouded too lightly, an idea which embodies the desire of people to live in peace and friendship.

"Every sports event, every tournament, is a new step on the road of bringing peoples closer to each other, and the Olympic games are a unique feast of the triumph of this idea. This is the reason why the appeal of the U.S. President cannot be approved and it will evoke justified anger not only among sportsmen but also in all sober-minded people in the world. It is more than clear that we are among them, the big family of the volleyballers!"

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ANGOLAN EDUCATION MINISTER LUKOKI

AU232125 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received Ambrosio Lukoki, leader of the visiting delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau member and minister of education.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the talks held between the Angolan delegation and the Bulgarian educational officials and told of the guest's interest in the administration and structure of our eductional system. The possibilities for expanding and deepening cooperation in education between Bulgaria and Angola were also discussed.

SOUTH AFRICAN CP DELEGATION ATTENDS TALKS

AU231009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] A meeting between the BCP delegation led by Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and the South African Communist Party Central Committee delegation led by Yusuf Dadoo, the party's national chairman, was held at the BCP Central Committee House. A detailed exchange of views on topical issues of the international life and of the international communist and workers movement took place. A coincidence of the views on all issues discussed was established.

The two delegations exchanged information on the tasks which their parties are facing at the present stage of development. Measures for further expanding and deepening the fraternal ties between the BCP and the South African Communist Party were also outlined on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

SUCCESSES, FUTURE PLANS IN ELECTRONICS RESEARCH OUTLINED

AU231150 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Jan 23 (BTA)--Seventeen research problems laid down in the state plan for scientific and technological progress and investments in 1980 and 1981 are connected with the national programme for electronization of the national economy and social life.

Just like in the past, the Bulgarian scientists' number one task will be to secure the elements base of electronics. Soviet institutes will lend the Bulgarians a helping hand in carrying out the complex programme for development of semi-conductor, integrated and functional electronics. In the spheres of acoustic electronics and acoustic optics, the stress is laid on using optical fibres instead of the ordinary electric wire.

Test cables are already made of these, demonstrating greater superiority over the conventional devices of super high frequency equipment. A cable of this type can let through information at a speed 1000-times higher and with losses 100-times less.

Work will proceed also on several programmes for further development of the laster sources and technologies, including the programme for laser sounding of the atmosphere. There will be researches to deal with the application of holographic methods of information processing and information storage.

Raising the functional standard of electronic equipment is a problem treated with great attention. Bulgaria has already laid the groundwork for the manufacture of some conventional acoustoelectronic appliances, such as quartz resonators and monolithic filtres.

At present, however, acoustoelectronic elements are to be developed with the aid of the so-called superficial acoustic waves. The possibilities of applying not only quartz monocrystals, but other materials such as bismuth silicates, zinc oxide and others in microelectronics are being currently explored.

Soviet physicists will help their Bulgarian colleagues in electronizing research work itself. Electronic modules of the international Kamak system are to be invented to make the automatization of scientifice experiments possible.

DEVELOPMENT OF BULGARIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DETAILED

AU161053 Sofia BTA in English 0812 GMT 16 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, January 16 (BTA)--In 1980 the Bulgarian chemical industry will continue to develop at higher rates than the other structure-determining branches of the national economy, and only in 1981 its growth rate will go lower than that of the mechanical engineering.

Irrespective of this yielding of its precedence, chemical industry will still be third in the making of the national income and will continue to play a leading role in the socialist division of labour. Together with mechanical engineering, power generation and metallurgy the proportion of chemistry in the general volume of industrial production will go up in the next two years from 52.5 per cent to 54.6 percent.

The growth of the chemical output (by 13 per cent this year and by 10 per cent in the next) will be effected mainly through putting in operation of new industrial capacities and through the improvement of the structure of production.

As formerly, the strongest emphasis will be laid on the development of petrochemistry and oil-processing to which go 40 percent of the investments in the branch in the 1976-80 five-year period. Special attention is paid to the small-tonnage chemistry, whose production list, according to the five-year plan, should be diversified with 120 new products. By the end of the current five-year period Bulgaria plans to triple her production of plastics as compared to 1975. The manufacture of artificial fibres in the same period will reach 99,000 tons.

New installations for the petro-products octanol, butanol, acetaldehyde and polypropylene will be comissioned this and next year. Parallel with this the productions of high-pressure polyethylene, benezene, synthetic rubber, ethylene oxide and ethylene glycol will be extended.

At present, Devnya economic chemical combine is putting into operation a new plant which will turn out annually 120,000 tons of polyvinylchloride and 150,000 tons of vinylchloride, chlorine and caustic soda. Ammonia production in the chemical works of Stara Zagora and Dimitrovgrad is switching over to a new raw material--natural gas.

This year the net product of the Bulgarian chemical industry is planned to increase by 20.4 per cent, labour efficiency by 16 per cent and profits by 20.3 per cent. 300 scientific and technological developments will be transferred in production in the sub-branches with priority for technologies with the most cost-conscious use of by-and waste products. Introduction of such technologies in oil processing, which will grow only by 2 to 3 per cent this year, is supposed to make the general production go up by about 12 per cent.

MOSCOW UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN SOFIA

AU182032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The Sofia Kliment Okhridski State University organized a festive meeting in the assembly hall today to celebrate the 225th anniversary of the Moscow Lomonosov State University. The festive celebration was attended by comrade Nacho Papazov, Prof Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education [as heard], public and cultural figures, as well as many students.

Prof Ilcho Dimitrov, rector of Sofia State University read a speech, in which he pointed out the importance of the greatest educational institution, the Soviet university. Student Elena Radulova read a greetings message from Sofia State University students and professors to the students, teachers and employees of the Moscow Lomonosov State University.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION VISITS NICARAGUA--A Bulgarian delegation led by Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua. The delegation met with Henry Ruiz, minister of planning and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The possibilities for cooperation between Bulgaria and Nicaragua were discussed at the meeting. Today Mariya Zakharieva was received by Miguel D'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua. During its visit to free Nicaragua, the Bulgarian delegation will also meet with a number of other high-ranking officials. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 19 Jan 80 AU]

JOURNALISTS AGREEMENT WITH USSR--An agreement of cooperation was signed in Sofia tonight between the Bulgarian Journalists Union and the Union of Soviet Journalists for the 1980-84 period, as well as a working plan of cooperation between the two unions for 1980. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU]

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MEETING--Sofia, January 22 (BTA)--Specialists of the technological subcommissions on materials for electric installations, automatic switches for communal needs and plug-and-jack connections with the International Commission on Electrical Engineering will sit for 10 days in Sofia. 75 delegates from the socialist countries, Great Britain, the FRG, Italy, France, Switzerland, the USA, Japan, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Finland, Holland and Norway are taking part in the session. [Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU]

U.S., BRITAIN PREPARING FOR PERSIAN GULF INTERVENTION

AU231230 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jan 80 pp 1, 6 AU

[Capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Excerpt] Tehran/Washington, CTK--The U.S. Government is escalating its shrill appeals for an overthrow of the Iranian Government. In a NBC television program, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell again claimed that Iran is "on the verge of disintegration; its economy is allegedly quite disrupted and its armed forces no longer exist."

The commentators point out that this SIGNIFICANT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IS THUS OPENLY APPEALING, FOR THE SECOND TIME IN THE LAST 2 DAYS, FOR A CHANGE OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM IN IRAN. At the same time, Powell's words are being interpreted as the attempt of official Washington to distort the purpose of what is happening in Iran, to deceive the American public and to prepare the way for a direct armed U.S. intervention in Iran, in the interests of "renewing order."

Political observers in Tehran are pointing out that the danger of a U.S. military intervention in Iran is accompanied by an escalation of the British military presence in the Middle East, which followed the trip made by Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, to several countries in the area.

According to the British Government decision, a group of five warships, including three frigates with missile weapons, is being speedily relocated to the Mediterranean.

They will be joined later by the large assault ship Intrepid. These British warships are to join the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet "in the interest of possible joint operations in the Persian Gulf."

CARTER'S EFFORTS TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW OLYMPICS FAILING

AU231218 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jan 80 p 8 AU

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch: "The United States Is Trying for an Act of Political Revenge; Carter Is Attacking the Olympic Games"]

[Text] Carter's government is planning to prevent American athletes from participating in the Olympic games in Moscow and also to force a number of other states to join in the boycott. It is obvious that hatred, hysteria and blindness have definitely suffocated even the last remnants of common sense and sober thinking in the White House, the direct organizer of the campaign against the Moscow Olympics.

In his speech shortly after the events in Afghanistan, in which he announced the program of anti-Soviet measures, President Carter indicated that the U.S. cold war campaigns will not spare the Olympic games. The idea of breaking up the Olympics in Moscow has apparently enthused the American Government; this is evident from the efforts of the bourgeois mass media. [paragraph continues]

Not a day passes without appeals for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics appearing on television or radio, or in newspapers; not a day without silly analyses of the Olympic sports competitions being a "political affair," which is why the United States "may, and even must" politically react to them and so forth. Carter's government is supplying American propaganda with ammunition, appropriately dosed and timed. The last one to speak was Secretary of State Vance, who even delivered an ultimatum to the USSR. The Americans are allegedly demanding that the USSR withdraw military units from Afghanistan by the middle of February at the latest, otherwise American athletes will not go to Moscow. The next day White House press spokesman Powell quickly declared that "the President shares the secretary's opinion," and Carter himself later confirmed the position in his Sunday television interview.

Carter's attack on the Olympics is meeting with considerable opposition, both in the United States and abroad. This is also the reason why the American Government has not yet officially declared a boycott of the Olympics, even though it would greatly like to do so.

The United States does not want the Olympic games to be held in Moscow for one single reason: Washington correctly concludes that the Moscow Olympics, as a sports, cultural and social event of extraordinary significance, will stand in the focus of the world public's careful attention. It is far from being a mere competition in sports. During the several weeks of Olympic competitions both Moscow and the entire Soviet Union would be presenting themselves to the world daily. No journalist or tourist could close his eyes to the successes of building socialism in the USSR. The White House fears--and rightly so--that a picture and an impression of the Soviet Union today would spread in the world, and it would sharply contradict the one systematically painted by the United States in false and deceptive colors. Undoubtedly the Moscow Olympics will become a representation of the Soviet way of life, providing an opportunity to acquaint the international public with Soviet realities and with the life and appearance of the first state of socialism.

This is the last thing Carter's government wants in the present situation. The White House calculations are simple--the 1980 Olympics can sharply enhance the Soviet Union's prestige and undermine the present extreme U.S. efforts to blacken and smear the Soviet socialist society. At the beginning Carter tried to organize a relocation of the Olympic games and when that failed, he took the position: Better no Olympics than Olympics in Moscow.

Both American athletes and the Olympic Committee indignantly oppose the government's intentions. Outstanding athletes point out that, for many of them, the Olympic competitions are a life-long dream, to the realization of which they had devoted many years of their lives.

So far the White House is not lending its ear to the voices of commonsense. Carter is primarily concentrating on organizing an international boycott. He believes that if he succeeds in creating a coalition of states which would refuse to participate in the Moscow Olympics, he will also more easily push through his intentions at home. But France has already declared that its athletes will come; the British Government, which had wanted to support Carter, is retreating in the face of domestic public opinion; and the position of the FRG and most other European states is appraised by Washington as "cool." The International Olympic Committee is resolutely opposing U.S. pressure. [paragraph continues.

This reaction is driving Carter to yet greater activity. One of the main political tasks given to all American diplomats, who are now setting out into the world in order to implement Carter's anti-Soviet policy, is to make it impossible for the Olympics to be held in Moscow.

SOCIALISTS WILL NOT ALLOW WEST TO EXPORT COUNTERREVOLUTION

AU222120 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 3 16 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Frantisek Kudrna article: "Breath of Cold War"]

[Excerpts] In the first days of the eighties, U.S. imperialist circles have given mankind a present that is typical of them: Not an orientation toward peaceful coexistence and expanding the process of the relaxation of tension, but an orientation toward the aggravation of tension in various parts of the world, toward a merry-go-round of unprecedented armament, economic war and the curtailment of cultural contacts. The U.S. President's latest speeches literally reek with the breath of the cold war.

The cold war circles of world imperialism are using the events in Afghanistan as a pretext. He who follows and analyzes the policy of the U.S. Government sees that the Carter administration pursues a long-term concept of slowing down the process of detente with the objective of gaining military superiority in order to be able to carry out its policy from position and strength. It wants to suppress national liberation movements and restore the rule of imperialism--with the United States at its head--over the whole world.

One of the pretexts the imperialist circles are using to escalate the cold war trends are the events in Afghanistan. As is known, after the April revolution in that country it was precisely the key capitalist states--led by the United States--that organized, funded, trained and supplied weapons to counterrevolutionary forces against the Afghan revolution. The Western press did not try to conceal it. The British weekly NEW STATESMAN, for example, on 5 January this year openly writes that without the support of the Western states the Afghan rebels would not be able to fight. The Afghan Republic, however has a treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union that also envisages potential assistance in case of a threat to the contracting parties, and Article 51 of the UN Charter enables a sovereign state to request the necessary assistance from the country with which it has appropriate treaties. Thus, the assertions about a so-called Soviet intervention are a huge lie. The Soviet Union has come to help following the repeated request of a legal government when that country was threatened by an organized intervention from outside. As has been said a hundred times: We do not export revolution, but we also will not permit the capitalist states to export counterrevolution! The imperialist forces should remember this once and for all: If the people of that country have decided to embark on the path of progress, it is their affair, and no imperialist forces have the right to change their decision!

As regards the threats and the attempts to unfold a new phase of the cold war, their organizers should study--with a cool head--all of the boycott actions that they have organized against the first socialist country since 1917. They will come to the conclusion that, as with all previous attempts, this one also will harm the people of those countries that are organizing it. They cannot stop world progress and the growth of the socialist countries' strength anymore than they can force rivers to flow uphill.

FOJTIK ON CADRE POLICY, EUROCOMMUNIST INTERNATIONALISM

AU231311 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 2 9 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Speech by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, at the opening of the regional political college in Celakovice on 3 January]

[Excerpt] Today's solemn occasion is an official ceremony; it would not be appropriate to use it for a lecture. There will be time for lectures when the college begins to operate. Nevertheless, allow me to attempt to answer the question regarding what we should endow the school with and what we should stress right at the beginning as the school's foremost and permanent duty. In the imperative form we could answer as follows: To teach Marxism-Leninism, the theoretical foundations of the communist movement and our party's policy, and at the same time to guide the communists so as to make the studies stimulate them toward the struggle for the implementation of the ideas of scientific socialism and for the materialization of our party's programmatic documents.

Only in the everyday, practical endeavor for the implementation of our programs, of the conclusions of party congresses, resolutions of the party Central Committee sessions and other party bodies do the party members and candidate members strengthen their communist conviction.

Without such a conviction it is hard to ask anyone to defend always, in any situation, the party's political line and to be fully committed to it. An accumulation of certain knowledge about the political line and its theoretical foundations is not enough for that; what is essential is a communist heart and a communist character, which is formed and steeled in the struggles for the implementation of the party policy. The study of theory and of documents representing the theory's application at a particular time provides a reliable compass, but only he who does not get scared when he sees that the wind starts blowing dangerously and that the waters carrying our ship have become rough, will be able to handle it properly.

Why do I recall that? In the sixties there were among the revisionists who were preparing socialism's capitulation before imperialism--the clearance sale of socialist values--many people who could brag of a diploma from various political colleges. As it turned out, however, the knowledge which they acquired was only a burden to them and for many it was even fateful. They could not apply it in practice; they did not understand--or did not want to understand--that the realization of our ideals is a complicated struggle that requires great efforts and selflessness--least of all does it need calculation and making one's social activity contingent on privileges. What they could not absolutely come to terms with were the deformations of our theory in practice that occurred in the sharp class clashes during the birth of the new social order. Those completely took their breath away, particularly when the causes were revealed; causes which belonged to the accompanying phenomena of petty bourgeois sectarianism--phenomena on which they themselves left, metaphorically speaking, their own fingerprints.

What does, on the other hand, give a feeling of certainty to the genuine fighters for party policy, for the grand goals of socialism? Those whom I have in mind are those who did not succumb to doubts as to what is elementary in party policy even when they saw a variety of malpractices around themselves. Was the firmness of the "Miner's Creed" as Julius Fucik [Czech communist journalist executed by the Nazis] once put it in his polemics with F.X. Salda [leading literary critic in the first Czechoslovak Republic] some sort of a naive dogmatism? [paragraph continues]

Is it perhaps a sign of naivete and simplemindedness if someone makes a distinction between the nature of the socialist system and phenomena that are the product of errors and trespasses by individuals and groups, whose irresponsibility is sooner or later revealed and pilloried?

The answer is unambiguous: The source and the basis of such a principled resilience is no narrow-minded "dogmatism" but a firm class awareness that is strengthened and intensified through the study of Marxist-Leninist theory--that applies, however, only to those who are and want to be loyal to socialism, and that quality--faithfulness to the communist ideology, which is the highest form of communist consciousness--cannot be formed by studies by themselves, no matter how thorough they may be. If the elements of that quality exist, however, then the studies are very important and essential, and they are fruitful and useful everywhere where the recognition of truth is turned at the same time into a weapon.

How important, fruitless and disorienting is a nonclass perception of the social reality of today's world, the nature of which is determined mainly by the struggle between two opposite systems--socialism and capitalism. That is demonstrated, for instance, by "Eurocommunists" and other revisionists in their evaluation of the historical role of the Soviet Union and of the world socialist community in general. Our countries' internationalist policy is a thorn in their side; in an abstract, absolutely doctrinaire and a historical manner they emphasize the principle of the sovereignty and independence of each party and country as the supreme criterion for all judgements about events in the world. They refer to that principle in criticizing all effective actions providing the basis for paralyzing all kinds of counterrevolutionary, reactionary attempts of imperialism to halt the revolutionary and progressive development in the world. True revolutionaries, truly progressive people all over the world express high appreciation for the assistance of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the people of Kampuchea as well as for the assistance of revolutionary Cuba to the people of Angola and for the immensely selfless assistance granted by the Soviet Union to the people of Afghanistan, threatened by the grossest interference and by intrusion of armed gangs from abroad. Is it really possible to refer to Marxism and internationalism and at the same time stand passively by and look on indifferently as the world reaction, with the United States at its head, is trying--wherever it has the opportunity--to suppress the revolutionary and progressive movement, the aspiration of nations to live in real freedom and sovereignty?

The recognition of the truth of our times is unthinkable without a class approach. That conclusion, however, has an even wider implication: Opportunism; lack of principles; the finding of excuses; the fear of taking a clear, uncompromising position in fighting shortcomings; the fear of being criticized; formalism, which cultivates hypocrisy and ceremoniousness; and careerism--all these bourgeois and petty bourgeois mannerisms that compromise our policy, especially in the eyes of the young people--have a wide scope everywhere, where the Leninist principles of "cadre" work are not sufficiently applied. That is, as is well-known, one of the main conclusions drawn by the "Lessons From the Critical Development in Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress," an historic document which will be 10 years old this year and the topical nature of which is still beyond all doubt.

Yes, a correct, Leninist cadre policy is a source of the party's strength, of its actionability and its growing influence on society and the basic prerequisite for its militant, truly revolutionary and Marxist-Leninist nature. The crux of that policy is the systematic and purposeful work with people. [paragraph continues]

No matter how important the administrative files on cadres are, what matters most is the active work with them, their preparation for the duties with which they are to be entrusted, the raising of their qualification, their ideological-political and professional level, and the strengthening of their moral qualities--that is also one of the most difficult tasks of party organs. We are far from being able to say that we are fulfilling it in the way we are committed to do by our own experiences, experiences which are anchored in our resolutions (which proceed from the "lessons") and by the general requirements of Leninism, which are implemented in so exemplary a way by the CPSU.

There is no doubt that our party political colleges are an important, indispensible element in the system of cadre education. This important auxiliary instrument of cadre work must only be better used, especially more purposefully. It is necessary to see to it that these schools aid the political and ideological-moral growth of party members and candidate members more than they have done up to now, that they furnish them with the necessary political knowledge, that they arm them so as to enable them to fight for the party policy, to defend and assert it and to set an example in implementing it.

I perhaps do not have to stress how important it is for all, particularly managerial, workers in the national economy but also in other sectors, for instance in national committees, to be able to combine their professional qualification with political responsibility, with the ability to exert a correct political and ideological influence on their environment and on the work collectives they manage.

For our party political colleges to fulfill their tasks within the system of the party's cadre work, however, it is not enough to insure merely an adequate educational standard. We must pay attention to the selection of students, to send to the colleges those who need the schooling, those who possess--so to speak--the prospect and the guarantee that they will apply what the school has given them. It is precisely from those exacting viewpoints, viewpoints that are subordinated to the goals of the party's cadre policy, that we must evaluate the work of the management of our party colleges, of the college teachers and lecturers.

The new political college of the Central Bohemia Regional CPCZ Committee we are opening today thus faces considerable tasks. Responsible work awaits it. May it be mastered successfully--that is what we wish its management and all its employees.

ABRAHAM ADDRESSES SLOVAK TRADE UNION COUNCIL SESSION

AU181442 Prague PRACE in Czech 15 Jan 80 pp 1, 3 AU

[Excerpt] In the main report to the eighth plenary session of the Slovak Trade Union Council, L. Abraham, secretary of the Slovak Trade Union Council, critically analyzed the preparations, the joint course of the state, economic and trade union bodies and the present state of the fulfillment of the measures of the Slovak Socialist Republic and of the Slovak Trade Union Council, which to date constitute the highest extent of their cooperation, in the interest of the fulfillment of the economic and social program adopted by the 15th CPCZ Congress. He recalled the tasks for trade unionists arising from a comprehensive fulfillment and insuring of the plan for the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. [paragraph continues]

In this connection L. Abraham emphasized: "If the trade unions are to fulfill their economic function as well as their function pertaining to taking care of the just demands of the working people still more efficiently, they must inevitably seek the common road of a much closer cooperation with the state managerial and economic bodies."

He further noted that some bodies in regions and districts still have not sufficiently grasped the importance of the deliberations and conclusions of the seventh Central Trade Union Council's [URO] plenary session, which--above all--stressed the demand for qualitative changes in the style, methods and forms of work, as well as the fact that the conclusions have a long-term validity. For this reason it was necessary again to explain the significance of the conclusions of this extraordinarily important URO meeting.

Colotka Addresses Session

AU181444 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, at the eighth plenary session of the Slovak Trade Union Council in Bratislava on 14 January]

[Excerpts] CTK--Comrades, we have great reserves in the utilization of work time, be it in calendar terms or in terms of the number of shifts worked. The records of electricity consumption show us graphically how long it takes before the machines begin to operate fully after the start of the workday and how early they are switched off before the end of the workshift. The records also show us "blue Mondays" and the deterioration of performance toward the end of the week. These are questions relating to a better organization of work and also to a higher degree of responsibility and work discipline.

One of the cardinal issues in the sphere of work, and we can say of our entire economic and social policy, is to insure remuneration in accordance with socialist principles. We are glad that the struggles between the working people and capitalists for a larger slice of bread, for a more dignified life of the working man, are gone forever. The social ownership of production means gives everyone the right to work and to earned remuneration. This, of course, means that in this sphere we cannot proceed without making distinctions, but can act only according to the quality and quantity of work done. Socialism advances people's healthy ambitions so that a person who has a greater share in the creation of resources is better rewarded. This is the healthy basis for our society's development.

The government and other state and economic bodies are, naturally, responsible so that the wages correspond to the socialist principles of remuneration, for the leveling trends to be eliminated, for harmful views--such as the "social" interpretation of wages--to be overcome, and for merits not to be ignored. After all, where necessary, our state has an extensive variety of social aids. We stress that under socialism there is no reason for the practice of determining wages to be permeated by some sort of charitable aspects, for such a solution would be at variance with the socialist system of merit. We underscore this fact because leveling trends are still often to be found in our country, a matter with which neither the state nor the trade unions can agree. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, we want to ask your support for this common cause, so that the trade unions' mass-political work will help us to overcome that which we have not yet succeeded in resolving through the instruments of economic policy, that it will help us to fight misplaced solidarity concerning remuneration and assert revolutionary trade unionist solidarity that supports the interests of our socialist society and of those who by their honest work contribute to the development of this society.

In the course of the year we will regularly return to these issues, because on the basis of the decision of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium we will begin to create prerequisites for the implementation of a system of measures aimed at perfecting the national economy's planned management.

This system of measures will, more than any to date, encourage enterprise and individual interest in qualitative and efficient work, and also will act against those who do the contrary. Naturally, in the state bodies as well as in the trade union movement, we must count on the fact that not everywhere will meet this with understanding and that together we will have to overcome the trends of indolence, inertia and false solidarity, a matter that must prompt us to properly prepare ourselves to be able to overcome various obstacles of a subjective nature.

I would like to touch upon yet another task which was in the foreground of the 14th CPCZ Congress deliberations: The implementation of scientific-technical progress, on which--to a decisive extent--depend all those structural and qualitative changes about which I spoke.

In this sphere also we want your trade unionist help--particularly help to mobilize and win over scientific-technical intelligentsia for increasing their creative efforts as well as for cooperation in the implementation of the results of research and development in concrete production practice. Technical progress must assert itself against conservatism, indolence and partial short-term interests. After all, we speak about the scientific-technical revolution because it demands concrete revolutionary deeds. The introduction of technical progress, for example the introduction of digitally controlled machine tools and other modern techniques and technology, is, as a rule, connected with the need to transfer people, improve or change their qualifications, adjust the norms of work and material consumption, or to carry out other changes. For this, understandably, people must be won over. We must explain to them that such changes, though in the beginning they might demand more effort, in the end will yield advantages for the entire society, including the employees themselves. The speeding up of scientific-technical progress demands the creation of many broadly and purposefully social, psychological and motivating prerequisites.

BRIEFS

CENTRAL SLOVAK PROCUREMENT FIGURES--In 1979, the Central Slovak farmers failed to fulfill the planned targets for animal production. The procurement of animals for slaughter was only fulfilled by 96.2 percent--beef by 95.8 percent, calves by 81.3 percent, pigs by 97.1 percent and sheep by 97.2 percent. The domestic market received 4,031 tons less meat than in 1978. The procurement plan for poultry for slaughter was, however, fulfilled by 102.6 percent, and the planned egg deliveries were exceeded by 2 million eggs. Milk deliveries were fulfilled by somewhat more than 99 percent, but the procurement plan for suckling pigs was exceeded by 44.5 percent. Instead of the planned 30,000 piglets, Central Slovak farmers delivered 43,340 animals. The wool procurement target was also exceeded: by 5.6 percent or 56 tons. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 22 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

REACTION TO CARTER'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

LD241133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0910 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington--U.S. President Carter made it clear again on Wednesday evening that the United States intended to adhere to its present course of aggravating international tensions and issuing military threats. In his State of the Union address, to Congress in Washington, he presented his program for further strengthening U.S. military power and carrying out U.S. global strategy. The President attributed to the United States the role of policing the world, in particular from the Middle East to Southeast Asia, and stated that the United States will defend its interests there, especially the "free flow of oil," even by the use of military force.

Carter announced to the American people that the strengthening of U.S. military striking power which is necessary to carry out his policy will require "economic sacrifices." He had to accept in this connection rising inflation in the United States, which at present is around 13 percent.

The U.S. President again listed the U.S. armament steps already begun, introduced or additionally planned: A substantial increase in the arms budget; development of a "rapid intervention force" for operation "in distant regions"; strengthening NATO and the NATO Council decision to deploy modern medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe; a substantial increase in military aid for Pakistan; the "further strengthening of political and military relations" with states in the Persian Gulf and Southeast Asia and the development of a military system in this region.

With regard to the U.S. Government's attempts to gain additional military bases in the Persian Gulf oil region, Carter stated: "We have increased and strengthened our naval presence in the Indian Ocean and are in the process of making agreements whereby important naval and air force facilities in the northeast African and Persian Gulf regions can be used by our forces." The Persian Gulf region "from the Middle East to Southwest Asia" is of "great strategic importance" to the United States.

Carter once again threatened Iran with repressive measures if the country did not show itself submissive to U.S. demands. Later in his address, which dealt mainly with foreign policy issues, the U.S. President repeated his threat to boycott the Moscow Olympic games. Carter attempted once again to justify U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union by referring to its aid for Afghanistan.

Carter also announced that his government will ensure greater freedom of movement for U.S. secret services.

The U.S. President called on America's allies to support Washington in carrying out the policy he outlined.

AXEN ADDRESSES ANTIFASCIST RESISTANCE FIGHTERS' MEETING

LD212250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1232 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Otto Funke, chairman of the central executive of the Committee of the Antifascist Resistance Fighters of the GDR, said in Berlin today that antifascist resistance fighters living in the GDR consider it an important internationalist duty to do everything possible to insure that a war never again starts from German soil. "It is not something that has been realized just now: It has been the oath of the liberated antifascists, the dictate of our policy since the founding of the GDR."

The participants in the organization's annual meeting cordially welcomed Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. They drew a balance sheet of the work done in 1979 and discussed, in the spirit of the 11th plenary meeting of the SED Central Committee, plans for the year which marks the 35th anniversary of liberation from fascism.

The committee adopted a statement strongly protesting the NATO missile decision. The antifascists recalled that such weapons in the hands of German imperialism, which has already started two world wars this century, constitute a grave danger, particularly for the people on whose territories these weapons are deployed. The committee also appealed to all antifascists, especially in NATO countries, to do all in their power to prevent the NATO missile decision from being implemented. The statement welcomes all measures aimed at preventing a change in the international balance of power and at preserving peace and detente.

Referring to the "intervention by the United States and other imperialist forces in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the committee expresses its firm solidarity with the progressive forces of this country in the struggle for peace and social progress." The antifascist resistance fighters welcome the internationalist assistance given to the people of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union at the request of their legitimate government.

In his closing address Hermann Axen referred to the high praise by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the 11th Central Committee meeting to the work of antifascist resistance fighters. The active and vivid dissemination of the lessons of heroic antifascist resistance by the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters, he said, was an important contribution to strengthening the people ideologically and politically and to the communist education of the young. The systematic and pugnacious confrontation with imperialist distortions of history, the various forms of chauvinist-revanchist propaganda and neo-Nazism in the FRG was growing in importance.

The 300 participants in the meeting adopted a letter addressed to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, pledging their social commitment and unflagging resolve to carry on the struggle and expressing cordial thanks for the effective support and solicitude received by the committee, resistance fighters and victims of fascism.

GRUENEBERG RECEIVES SWEDISH AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD212230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--In Berlin on Monday Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Anders Dahlgren, minister of agriculture and forestry, environment and fisheries of Sweden, who is leading a delegation to the GDR at the invitation of Heinz Kuhrig, minister of agriculture, forestry and food. They discussed international developments and the deepening of bilateral cooperation, specifically in agriculture, forestry and the food industry.

On the same day Hans Reichelt, minister for the protection of the environment and water economy, had a talk with the Swedish minister on environmental cooperation on the basis of a 1976 government agreement. They discussed the protection of lakes and rivers, the lowering of air pollution, the development and introduction of industrial processes involving fewer waste products as well as further cooperation to implement the documents adopted at the Geneva European Congress on the Environment of November 1979.

CARTER'S STATE OF UNION MESSAGE REPORTED

LD240954 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The United States is also prepared to intervene militarily in the region of the Persian Gulf and in Pakistan if it cannot protect its vital interests in any other way. This was among the points stressed by President Carter in his message to Congress last night. Carter alleged that the USSR's Afghanistan move is the most serious threat since World War II. The President attacked the USSR in an exaggerated fashion and insisted that U.S. sportsmen boycott the Moscow Olympic games.

Carter also referred to Iran, but this time he made a much more moderate attack on the Tehran leadership and pointed out that Washington would like to build up alliance relations with Iran. The President announced that the country's military expenditure will be permanently increased. The activities of various intelligence organizations will be facilitated and conscription will be reestablished in the United States. Since the end of the Vietnam War there has been no compulsory military service in the United States, and the Army consists exclusively of professional soldiers.

SARLOS, CSSR'S TRAVNICEK ATTEND PEOPLE'S FRONT MEETING

LD212044 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 21 (MTI)--Initiated by the Hungarian National Council of Patriotic People's Front, a Hungarian-Czechoslovak Frontier People's Front meeting was held on Monday in Mosonmagyarovar (West Hungary). The delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front was headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. The delegation of the Czechoslovakian National Front was led by Dr. Tomas Travnicek, vice-president of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian National Front.

At the meeting discussions were held on topical social, political and international questions as well as on the activity of the people's front movement of the two countries. With the conclusion of the talks the participants visited the knitwear factory of Mosonmagyarovar. Dr. Vaclav Moravec, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Budapest, was also present at the event.

HAVASI ADDRESSES ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LD220032 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] To realize the aims defined in the guidelines for the congress, economists consider the implementation of basic principles of economic policy an important task in the management of enterprises. It was emphasized at a conference of leading bodies of economists that special attention must be paid to a flexible adaptation of the Hungarian economy to changing world economic processes, to the modernization of the production structure and to increasing the efficiency of management. They said that effective management activity must be helped in every leading (?position).

The joint session of the Economic Society, the Presidium of the Scientific Organization and Managerial Society and the Presidium of the economic delegates of the Society for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge was addressed by Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the party Central Committee.

NEMETH BRIEFED ON ECONOMIC MATTERS IN BEKES

LD230954 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Karoly Nemeth was briefed in Bekes County on the execution of economic tasks. The MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary was briefed at Bekescsaba by county leaders. He then visited the 6 October producer cooperative of Nagyszenas. At the cooperative he took part in a works inspection and then spoke with members of the farm's party Executive Committee.

MSZMP SECRETARY KOROM TOURS HEVES COUNTY

LD230010 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] "Mihaly Korom has paid a 2-day visit to Heves County. The party Central Committee secretary yesterday was briefed in Eger about the county's social and economic situation." Today he visited a number of the county's enterprises. "Finally the Central Committee secretary took part in the members' meeting of the party organization of the Gyongyos Town Council.

BRIEFS

BENEFICIAL SNOWFALL--Winter precipitation is of double benefit to fall crops in the southern Great Plains. This is because the area received little rain in the fall and because the tender plants are now protected everywhere by a 15-20 centimeter cover of snow. According to a survey made in Csongrad County, 60-70 percent of nearly 100,000 hectares of fall grain emerged well and is vigorous. In these places the stalk density is optimal, amounting to or exceeding 500 stalks per square meter. However, there are fields which were sown later on which the plants have just emerged. The snow cover is especially important for them. [Excerpt] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Jan 80 pp 1, 4 WA]

DEATH OF WRITER--Antal Hideas, poet, writer, Kossuth prize holder and veteran fighter of the Hungarian and international communist movement, has died at the age of 81. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD]

AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA--Budapest, January 11, (MTI)--On Friday in Budapest, Istvan Roska, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign trade, and Victor Boloyan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Budapest of the Socialist Republic of Romania, exchanged the documents confirming the accord on double citizenship which was signed on June 13, 1979. The agreement takes effect on the 30th day from the date of the document exchange. The ceremony was attended by leading officials from the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of the Interior and the Romanian Embassy. Present were the members of the expert delegation staying in Budapest under Gheorghe Badescu, consular director-general [words indistinct] foreign ministry. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1840 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD]

NEW AMBASSAOR TO AUSTRALIA--Budapest, January 18--Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received Istvan Molnar, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to Australia, who will shortly be proceeding to his post. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD]

MILITARY DAILY ON MODERNIZATION, DOCTRINE OF PRC ARMY

AU231430 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 21 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Stefan Zielicz article: "The Meaning Behind the Chinese Army's Modernization--The Military Doctrine of Hegemonism"]

[Excerpts] U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's visit to China, during which he discussed various topics with Chinese leaders, including U.S. assistance in modernizing the Chinese People's Army, has drawn the world public's attention to problems of the military doctrine and policy of the PRC. The article, signed by Xu Xiangqian, CCP Central Committee Politburo member, vice premier and minister of national defense of the PRC, which was published by HONGQI, the theoretical organ of the CCP Central Committee, throws some light on the Beijing leadership's position on those problems. The article contains certain significant theses, which are especially noteworthy because of Xu Xiangqian's high position and which therefore reflect the Beijing leadership's current views.

Recalling Mao's contribution to the development of Chinese military doctrine, Vice Premier Xu Xiangqian states nevertheless that "conditions are changing" and that "the military sciences have to make allowances for the situation as it is." That is the reason for the allegedly necessary "modernization" of the military organization, although the Chinese Army now "possesses nuclear weapons, missile launching pads and other modern hardware." But all that is not enough against the "social-imperialist" forces, as the socialist community is termed by the Beijing political jargon.

All the same--apparently daunted by limited resources--Xu Xiangqian deems it necessary to warn the people that "a blind rush to rapidly modernize defense potential on a large scale would inevitably exert a most adverse influence on the entire development of the national economy and would undermine the basis of the defense industry."

As you can see, the Beijing dignitary is dodging about in order to explain--while observing ever valid dogmas--that the PRC's military policy, which is determined by hegemonist aims, must reckon with the country's limited economic potential. That contradiction between unrestrained ambition and limited opportunity also determines the present foreign and military policy followed by the PRC leadership.

It is worth noting in that connection that Xu Xiangqian's reference in his article to Mao's theses, which he, Xu, indirectly disqualified when mentioning "changing conditions," was not merely a formality. There is no lack among the Chinese military of champions of Mao's teachings. According to those champions, the teachings have lost nothing of their validity and were tested in the practice of the long wars against the Japanese aggressors and Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship. The experience of those wars was the basis of the entire system of the organization, supply and training of the Chinese Armed Forces, a system that many Chinese commanders do not want to abandon probably because they are no longer able to adapt themselves to new requirements. There is no doubt that Hua Guofeng took into account the moods of these commanders, because at the Ninth CCP Congress he declared loyalty to the military concepts of the "great helmsman."

In the period directly following the proclamation of the PRC, the theory of the "people's war" was adapted to the prospect of an attack by the imperialist states, particularly the United States. [paragraph continues]

However, as Beijing continued to deviate from the principles of scientific socialism, as its alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states continued to be replaced by a policy of open hostility and as the Chinese leaders continued to switch over to an hegemonist, expansionist and aggressive policy, the old concept of the struggle against imperialist aggression began to be decreasingly consistent with the tasks posed for the Chinese Army.

At present Beijing is getting ready for aggressive actions against its neighbors. The PRC Government is addressing claims to other countries, claims to territories whose area is larger than the area of China's present borders. It is worth recalling that as early as 1956 Beijing tried to grab by force some 170,000 square kilometers of Burma's territory. In 1959 it laid claims to 130,000 square kilometers of Indian territory and in 1974 Chinese troops occupied the Paracel Islands belonging to Vietnam. We constantly receive reports about armed provocations along the borders of the Mongolian People's Republic. The recent attack against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which was the beginning of armed provocations against that country, was perhaps the most glaring expression of the Chinese leadership's aggressive policy....

Because the armed forces are to be used as a means of implementing an aggressive policy seeking to achieve hegemonist goals the doctrine of the "people's war" has had to be adapted to correspond with those new tasks or, rather, has had to give way to new strategy. That is precisely what large sections of the commanding officers of the Chinese People's Army are thinking. The issue was also reflected in a report read by Xiaoke, commander of the military academy, who during a session devoted to "exchanges of experience" appealed for abandonment of old "patterns" and adaption of military sciences to the requirements of modern war. He said that it was necessary to utilize the experience of foreign armies and to accelerate the modernization of the armed forces.

The issue of the position of the theory of the "people's war" was examined as one of the items in the discussion entitled "Practice as the Only Criterion of Truth," which began last May.

It seems that as a result of that discussion a compromise has been reached involving the attempt to at least formally combine the theory of the "people's war" with requirements of modern military organization. However, in practice first place has been given to the issue of the comprehensive modernization of the armed forces. The process of modernization of the armed forces and adapting them to aggressive operations in the service of the hegemonist policy is no doubt weakening the concept of the "people's war" to an increasing extent.

The euphoria of modernizing the military is undoubted proof that Beijing is posing tasks for its armed forces that have nothing in common with repulsing imperialist aggression and that it is no longer possible to fit in those tasks with the doctrine of the "people's war," born in the years of the just liberation struggles against aggressors. Today the efforts to refer to the doctrine of those years are increasingly acquiring a purely propaganda character. The Beijing leaders are working out their own doctrine, one adapted to their aggressive political goals and to the resulting tasks posed for the Chinese Army. They need a military doctrine of hegemonism.

JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES MILITARY PARTY CONFERENCE 11 JANUARY

AU210900 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12-13 Jan 80 pp 1,2 AU

[Speech by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at the Bydgoszoz report-back and election conference of the PZPR organization of the Pomeranian Military District on 11 January]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, I wish to cordially thank you for the invitation to your party conference. The invitation has given me great personal satisfaction. As we know, the Pomeranian Military District has inherited many combat traditions from the First Army of the Polish Armed Forces, and I had the honor of being a soldier of that army during the war which means that our bonds are particularly close and indestructible.

In the 35 postwar years the soldiers of the Pomeranian Military District, continuing the glorious traditions, which are now history, of their frontline predecessors, have constantly improved their combat readiness and political training and have effectively strengthened the defense of Poland's northwestern approaches. The present party conference and your statements in the discussion also attest to the fact that the party aktivs of the region and all party members regard their soldierly duties with an unchanged and deep sense of responsibility.

That exacting party and civic sense of responsibility for the country's defense and, at the same time, the conscious participation in creating a new, socialist image of our country constitute a distinctive feature of our people's armed forces. That has always been and is of particular worth for Poland's development.

Our country is entering a new decade of the implementation of long-term tasks, which are greatly complicated and difficult. We have entered the last year of the implementation of the socioeconomic plan for the country's development mapped out by the Seventh PZPR Congress, a year, the results of which will to a great extent determine the implementation of the tasks of the 5-year period and the conditions in which we will tackle our further tasks.

I discussed those issues extensively at the Warsaw Party Conference and in the Sejm 3 weeks ago. That is why I will confine myself here to presenting just a few ideas on the subject.

The lines of Poland's socioeconomic development in 1981-85 are mapped out in the Central Committee guidelines for the Eighth PZPR Congress. Comrades, you know them. The party and all the people are discussing them. The guidelines have fixed the priorities that will enable us to achieve progress in the economy and in the people's living standards under the present conditions, which are less favorable.

In the present decade, which is coming to an end, we have built up a great economic, technical, scientific, social and cultural potential. What we want to do now is to insure that that potential is effectively exploited for the benefit of the state and each citizen.

Paying attention precisely to that, we must concentrate our efforts on solving basic problems such as the supplies for the country of food, fuels, energy, industrial raw materials and farm produce. Those efforts are already the measure of our plans for socio-economic development and will be even more so in the future.

Our entire policy will serve the solution of those problems. For example, priority will be given to the investments that will strengthen the complementary character of our economy, which is inadequate at present and often hinders the increase of production and improvements in the effectiveness of economic management. [paragraph continues]

The investments to be implemented in the coming 5 year period will serve above all to implement the program for feeding the nation, for improving market supplies, for promoting housing construction, for producing raw materials and energy, for developing transportation, for increasing our export capacity and for greatly strengthening the country's defense.

The leading and most difficult task is the program for feeding the nation. For that reason we must increase and intensify farm production, especially the production of grains and fodder. Basing animal production to a decisive extent on imported fodder, which now costs us about $1.3 billion a year, cannot be maintained any longer. That is because imports of fodder restrict our possibilities for importing other raw materials and materials we must have. We are disturbed by the phenomena of the excessive reduction of cultivated arable land. Our measures to counter those phenomena are inadequate. Each hectare of land must produce increasing yields.

The supreme task of our entire agriculture must be efforts to constantly increase the production of grains and fodder for sale and to increasingly better meet the needs of the country for farm produce and agricultural products.

For that reason we are developing and strengthening the socialized sector of agriculture, that is, state farms and cooperative farms, and we are giving comprehensive support to the individual farms that develop farm production for sale.

Using military terminology, we can say that if in the previous years we have made our attacks along a wide-ranging front and have marched rapidly forward and achieved successes in all sectors, now the time has come for us to bring up reserves and reinforcements, to straighten the front and to continue the offensive only in the main sectors of which I have already spoken.

A necessary condition for the success of that offensive and for achieving all the planned socioeconomic goals under the present difficult domestic and external conditions is the comprehensive regime of thrift, rationalization, liquidation of waste and decisive improvements in the effectiveness of economic management in all spheres of economic activities and in every job. We will not achieve our goals without such a regime.

The implementation of the program with which the party will go to its eighth congress will be determined by many factors. As always the top factor is represented by the people--by their ideological attitude, qualifications, discipline, effective activities and resistance to the influence of hostile, foreign pressures and centers. Of particular significance in the coming period will be the activities of managing cadres at all levels. What will count will be their knowledge, experience and skill of thinking in the categories of the socialist state and of effectively acting in its interest. In the sphere of training cadres and fostering the people's socialist attitudes we have considerable achievements, but that is not enough for complete satisfaction. That is why it is necessary to constantly intensify the ideological-political influence of our party, state and entire educational front, of which you, comrades, are an important element.

Each year new hosts of young people are incorporated into our armed forces. They include increasing numbers of higher school graduates, future managers of our economy and state administration as well as creators of science, technology and Polish culture. They are young people who are on the threshold of their maturity and who are reaching an age in which man finally develops his attitude to life and crystalizes his views and attitudes.

The system of ideological-political education in the armed forces, high organizational efficiency, discipline, teamwork, which is so characteristic of the body military--all that, as present experience shows, is of crucial significance for the development of civic attitudes, enduring habits of reliable performance, discipline, technical culture and skill in reconciling one's own goals and needs with the goals and needs of the masses.

That educational function of the armed forces, which have been justly called by general opinion the "school of life," is now acquiring an ever increasing importance.

The Polish People's Armed Forces are characterized by profound bonds with the workers class and the people. Our armed forces participate to an ever increasing extent in the implementation of socially important tasks to promote economic development. Fulfilling their basic duties of strengthening the country's defense and insuring the people's peaceful work, our soldiers are always present at the most difficult sectors of the construction of People's Poland. Everyone knows and praises the armed forces' participation in the construction of such important projects as the Katowice Metallurgical Combine, the steel-sulfur railroad, the railroad linking Silesia with our maritime ports and many other projects. The soldiers of the Pomeranian Military District are making crucial contributions to the construction of the large chemical combine in Police, the lignite combine in Belchatow and the modernization and expansion of highways. You are always in the places where the situation is very difficult and where high organizational efficiency, excellent discipline and military technological equipment are needed.

The scientific-technical cadre of the armed forces makes crucial contributions to the country's economic development, and scientific research work carried out in military institutes and higher schools is of crucial importance for the economy and helps stimulate scientific and technological progress in many spheres. The contribution made by military scientists to the country's development is rooted in specific soil. That soil is the principle of effective economic management and of the most rational exploitation of the resources at hand; that principle is being observed most rigorously by all our armed forces and is being reinforced by the mass development of the rationalization and innovation movement, the achievements of which are consistently implemented in practice. All that produces great benefits for the armed forces and for the economy.

The Military Political Academy makes an important contribution to the fostering and development of the social and political sciences. The armed forces' judicious patronage over the development of literature, music, painting and publications is a contribution to the fostering of culture.

The soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces, including those of the Pomeranian Military District demonstrated reliable organizational efficiency and spiritual and physical qualities of the highest order during last year's winter, which was the worst in 120 years. With praiseworthy selflessness they assisted in restoring broken down railroad and highway communications, helped the power workers, rescued people from the trains stranded in the snowdrifts and brought food and medicines to the people in the settlements that were worst hit by the disaster of that winter. Also during the disastrous spring floods they rescued lives and property and repaired damage. As ever our soldiers also were present on the battlefield for our bread, helping to harvest grains and root plants. Because of that they deserve the highest praise and warm thanks of all our people, the party leadership and the government.

Comrades, in 1980 you will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. The anniversary provides us with an opportunity to reflect on history and to continue our dialog about the most important problems of our people on the basis of the experience gained during the great trial of history. It is common truth that from the very first day of Hitlerite Germany's onslaught against Poland our people waged an uncompromising struggle against the enemy within the country and on all fronts of World

War II and made a crucial contribution to the annihilation of the Third Reich. However, we must bear in mind that the May victory was preceded by the drama of September. That is the bitter truth we must never forget.

The measure of the greatness of the strategy proposed to the people by the Polish Workers Party during the tragic years of the Hitlerite occupation was the fact that, rejecting whatever in the past constituted our weakness, it had mapped out the program for the national liberation struggle that produced Poland's liberation, our new borders along the Oder, Nysa and Baltic and an unprecedented victory in our history. Those historical truths should always be rooted in our national consciousness because they also express the contemporary basic foundations of the Polish raison d'etat. If I have recalled those truths it is only because history, particularly most recent history, is now an important front of the ideological struggle and because there are centers that are stubbornly trying to rehabilitate the pre-September past, especially in the sphere of Poland's preparations for defense and of the course of the war in September 1939.

Using the method of distorting the facts of history, the foreign centers of anticommunist ideological subversion and the domestic anti-socialist elements aided by those centers are trying to attack everything that constitutes our strength: the people's moral-political unity, our achievements, the leading role of the party of the workers class, and our alliances, especially our alliance with the Soviet Union. They are trying to exhume the concepts that have been compromised by history and that were a source of the weakness of our republic in the past and a source of many national tragedies. Efforts to explain those issues and to intensify the historical education of our people, especially of young people, is a task of nationwide significance. The armed forces play an enormous role in that education. Comrades, I ask you to propagate, in your ideological and educational work, the truth of history and the models of young Poles' personality worthy of the most progressive and patriotic traditions of the people. I ask you to develop young people's correct attitude to whatever is the best and finest in our history, to teach them how to draw from the nation's past the right conclusions for the present and for the future and to understand the essence of our tragic history as well as the historical transformations that have resulted in People's Poland.

Speaking of the victory over Hitlerite Germany, we cannot help mentioning the Polish soldiers' contribution to the achievement of that victory. We have often stressed that the blood shed for the fatherland was of the same value no matter where the struggle for Poland's freedom was waged. However, we should bear in mind that the shortest road to the country and one that was the only correct road from the viewpoint of the Polish people's interests was the road traveled by the Polish soldiers in alliance with the heroic Soviet Army.

It was the soldiers bound in friendship and alliance with the USSR who were the first to enter Poland and to give it back its freedom. It was those soldiers who, fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with the Soviet soldiers, fought along the Vistula, the Pomeranian Wall, at the approaches to Kolobrzeg and Gdansk and along the Szczecin Bay. It was they who, together with the Soviet divisions, crossed the Oder and Nysa and drove the piles into the banks of these rivers to mark the borders of Kings Chrobry and Krzywousty. It was they who, as the only soldiers of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, participated in the onslaught against Berlin; in the name of all the Polish people hung the white-and-red banner from the Prussian Victory Column and forged ahead to the Elbe and to Melnik in Czechoslovakia. All those victories of the Polish arms and all those facts of history --the most important ones in our 1,000 years of history--are and will always be objects of rightful national pride for all of us and for future generations. They constitute the combat traditions of the Polish People's Armed Forces. [paragraph continues]

The successive generations of soldiers are trained with the help of these traditions, which are also a source of deep patriotic satisfaction, especially for the former soldiers of the 2d Polish Army, a large number of whom have settled in the Pomeranian and Silesian territories returned to Poland and who have demonstrated their ardent wartime patriotism, which they had so often sealed with their own blood in battles against the enemy, during the postwar years when they have creatively and reliably worked in the prominent sectors of socialist construction. Our people have accorded the necessary honor, care and profound esteem to those former frontline soldiers and partisans and the veterans of our national liberation struggles.

Dear comrades, the victory over Hitlerite Germany and the resulting postwar balance of power in Europe were, in the past and are now, foundations of our national security. We have solidified those foundations under the leadership of the party within the entire postwar period. We have perseveringly built the people's moral-political unity and we have transformed Poland into a modern and economically strong country, one that enjoys the praise of the world. We have done it with the efforts of our people. We have cooperated in creating a socialist defense coalition in the shape of the Warsaw Pact. In keeping with our joint defense needs and our increasing potentials we have strengthened that alliance, seeing in it the guarantee of peace and our national security.

This year the Warsaw Pact will celebrate the 25th anniversary of its existence. Looking back at those 25 years, we can now say that it has fulfilled and is fulfilling its fundamental task as a reliable shield of the socialist community and as a constructive element of the stability of peace in Europe.

The Polish People's Armed Forces are making important contributions to the strengthening of the defense potential of the Warsaw Pact. The unceasing efforts to strengthen that alliance are in the interest of peace and security of our country. That is why we will continue to tighten our fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and all Warsaw Pact states. We will foster our people's conviction that the Warsaw Pact plays the decisive role in maintaining peace on our continent and in strengthening our fatherland's security.

Esteemed comrades, we have to solidify the security of our states in a complicated international situation. Comrade Edward Gierek presented an in-depth analysis of that situation in his speech at the party conference of the Warsaw Military District. Defining the essence of our socialist state's foreign policy, he said: "The Polish People's Republic has been and will always be a champion of peace, which is man's supreme asset and right."

That is the guiding idea of our activities in the international arena, which we pursue alone or in common with our allies.

In those activities we proceed from the assumption that the preservation of peace and international security is the most important cause of the present time. That is why we never cease our efforts to maintain and strengthen that cause by activities aimed at halting the arms race imposed on the USSR and the socialist states.

The realistic program of measures proposed by the socialist states seeks to halt the arms race, to curb nuclear and conventional armaments and to gradually switch over to disarmament. The success of those measures could strengthen the development of broad and mutually advantageous international cooperation, could serve the prosperity of the Polish people and could be consistent with the interests of all peoples and with the interests of European security. That is the meaning of the program contained in the declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact Consultative Political Committee in 1978 and in the communiques issued on the sessions of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee. That was the meaning of the proposals presented in Berlin by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

Unfortunately, despite those peaceful initiatives, the West is making unceasing attempts to undermine detente. Those attempts are dangerous in that they threaten to undermine the balance of power that is a foundation of peace in Europe. Among other things I have in mind in that connection the recent NATO decisions on the production and deployment in Western Europe of qualitatively new kinds of nuclear missiles. With the help of a slanderous campaign to the effect that the East allegedly poses a threat, the NATO states also continue to increase their military budgets and to strengthen and expand other kinds of weapons.

Those measures constitute a threat to European security and undermine the process of detente. It is true that some politicians in the West are quite open about the fact that the NATO decisions of last December are aimed at creating a situation in which NATO states would like to talk with us from positions of strength. The socialist states must draw the necessary conclusions from that. In that connection Poland cannot be indifferent to the fact that the FRG is an active champion of the decision to deploy the new weapons and it is a state in whose territory most of those weapons will be stationed.

Unfortunately, NATO measures in Europe are not the only elements that help increase tension in the world. The Beijing leaders continue their hegemonist policy toward the Asian peoples, support the cold war forces in Europe and try to mount new anti-Soviet alliances. The tension in the Middle East is continuing. In addition, there are forces in the world that would like to halt the wheel of history and to oppose objective revolutionary processes, which bring political, economic and social freedom to nations.

We are full of respect for the successes achieved by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who have embarked upon the road of independence and progress. We give them our complete support. Our attitude to the recent events in Afghanistan is similar. We support the changes that are taking place in Afghanistan and that help strengthen the Afghan people in their struggle to fulfill their democratic and socially progressive aspirations.

It is no secret that there are states which want to exploit the events in Afghanistan for their own antisocialist and anti-Soviet purposes.

Comrades, our armed forces--you--bear a particular responsibility for the country's defense.

Acting in common with the USSR and other fraternal socialist states, Poland will continue to make efforts to prevent the cancelation of the policy of detente and the return to the dangerous policy of cold war.

At the same time, however, we cannot close our eyes to reality or weaken our vigilance. We must make unceasing efforts to strengthen the country's defense. That is why our industry and entire economy are making great efforts to renew and modernize the weapons and equipment of our armed forces. The National Defense Committee, of which I am the chairman, sees at all times that the needs of the Polish People's Armed Forces are always satisfied.

The Polish People's Armed Forces, which are effectively commanded and led and are equipped with modern weapons and hardware, worthily and correctly discharge their basic defense duties. That has been reaffirmed by the facts, as attested to also by the discussion at your conference. The Pomeranian Military District has registered considerable achievements in all spheres of soldiers' life and political training and education, in fostering a high combat readiness of tactical formations and units, in improving combat mastery and in intensifying soldiers' political consciousness and responsibility for the fatherland's security.

Another source of your soldierly satisfaction can be found in the results in the sphere of rational management, in the development of innovations and inventions, in the modernization of the technological base, in the economical exploitation of technical equipment and in the strengthening of military discipline. The exhibition of the rationalization and invention movement, which is an illustration of your civic efforts and aspirations to be highly effective in your work and activities, attests to your good performance. What you have achieved in the past few years in the development of culture and education deserves our praise. However, I would like to especially stress your contribution to the development of the national economy--a great contribution, one illustrated by specific figures and material accomplishments.

The complicated international situation, which has become even more complicated in the past few weeks, poses for you, comrades, new tasks that are more and more difficult and responsible. The Central Committee guidelines for the eighth party congress list those tasks in a very succinct manner. The guidelines instruct the Polish People's Armed Forces to make unceasing efforts to improve and consolidate the basic elements of their combat ability: ideological-moral cohesiveness, the quality of training and military discipline, technological standards, efficient performance and the brotherhood in arms with the Soviet Army and other Warsaw Pact armies. The guidelines envisage our armed forces' further participation in the country's socioeconomic development and in implementing the educational and cultural functions of the army united with the people.

I am convinced that the party aktivs of the Pomeranian Military District, commanders, the officers of the party-political apparatus, the technical and economic cadres and the Union of the Polish Socialist Youth which is the party's active aide, will know how to correctly determine their place in the implementation of the congress guidelines.

Comrades, the Pomeranian Military District is fulfilling responsible tasks in the country's defense system. You are an important element of the allied ranks. Together with the navy you stand guard over the Polish coast. May the awareness of those responsible tasks be for you an incentive for doing selfless service and for maintaining constant combat readiness.

Comrades, allow me to extend to you--in the name of PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and the highest party and state authorities--cordial thanks for your present soldierly toil, for persevering service and for your active party and civic attitude expressed in the reliable service and fruitful work for the country.

I wish you further achievements and every prosperity. May your efforts be productive in new achievements and may they give you utmost satisfaction and pleasure.

EXIT VISA DENIED TO HISTORIAN BARTOSZEWSKI

AU221431 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Summary] Vienna--Polish authorities have denied an exit permit to the historian Prof Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, an internationally renowned scientist who was to have delivered a lecture in Vienna. He had been invited by Vienna Deputy Mayor Busek last fall to give a lecture on the topic "Society and Culture in Poland" in Vienna in January or March. Bartoszewski, who is also secretary of the Polish Pen Club, is one of his country's leading Catholic intellectuals. In December, he was fined for having given a scientific lecture in a private apartment.

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI'S CRITICISMS OF POLISH AUTHORITIES REPORTED

LD231451 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "New Criticisms by Primate of Poland--'State Capitalism Exploits the Workers'"]

[Text] Warsaw--During the end of the year festivities, the Primate of Poland Cardinal Wyszynski addressed Warsaw priests. His speech, which was published by the episcopate only yesterday, is of special interest because the head of the Polish church mentioned in it some major world problems and discussed several aspects of church-state relations in Poland.

Referring to our newspaper, Cardinal Wyszynski stated that he had "recently seen in LE FIGARO illustrated magazine a number of photographs showing children at work." The primate said that he was greatly upset by these reports, adding that even in Poland social protection is not of the best. "If we consider the situation in the sphere of social protection in our country," he said, "we will also have to note the growing and increasingly obvious scale of an exploitative state capitalism which drives the individual into a corner, as it has, for instance, happened in the mines. State capitalism creates working conditions under which exports and the abandonment of the nation's lifeblood, that is its national resources, become ideals, as the price to be paid for uncontrolled efforts in support of a race. But is it a race toward prosperity or an arms race?"

The primate of Poland also referred to the difficult economic situation in which the country has found itself. "When crossing Praga (a Warsaw district)," he stated, "I saw very long lines of people--several hundred meters long--waiting for bread. These are our brothers: When the 'progressive regimes' are unable to give them peace, love and justice, who can give them these things if not we? When even the powerful fail, we priests remain." However, "people are already tired and would like to take some rest, especially those who sometimes stand all night in line waiting for some fish or a piece of meat."

Unfortunately, the state of relations between the church and the authorities is not very good. There is nothing new in this. Even during the Polish "thaw" period which followed October 1956, the primate recalled, the church was frequently a target for persecution by the authorities. Not to mention, obviously, the period in which Cardinal Wyszynski was imprisoned. But "even now God's church is affected by changes in the situation, ill-humor, tensions, programs and plans which sink into oblivion only to reappear later." In fact, there will always be people--especially at a lower level--who believe that they are duty-bound to attack the church.

Nothing to Fear

In fact, according to the primate, the difficulties created for the church are often a result of internal struggles within the party. It is necessary, he said, to show "as much love and understanding as possible for those people whose minds are tormented, who fight against one another and shift their struggles to the sphere of our church life."

However, the authorities themselves are hurt by their own attitude. "I believe," Cardinal Wyszynski stated, "that the church will withstand the present tests and will win through. We only fear that the orientation of the present authorities, rather than the reputation of Poland and the Polish people, will suffer in the eyes of world opinion as a result."

However, the bishops also explain: "While asking for your prayers we have no intention of calling on you to fight." [paragraph continues]

"We merely want to defend in a dignified manner a vital space for our prayers, our religious life and our faith."

It is especially painful to see efforts made to base power on lies, Cardinal Wyszynski continued and he added: "Since we are priests and, therefore, know men and their weaknesses, we are concerned rather than shocked by lies. How is it possible to tell people so many lies knowing that they are sufficiently sensible and intelligent to recognize them immediately as such.... Liars are choked by their lies but if they told the truth it could liberate them."

It is true, the primate of Poland also stated, that in this troubled world the church itself is not safe from abberations. And he recalled the lucubrations of certain theologians.

In conclusion, Cardinal Wyszynski made a point of reassuring, just in case, the Polish clergy--"There is nothing to fear," he stated. "The pope will not stray from his path."

GRUDZIEN ATTENDS MINING AKTIV CONFERENCE

LD220900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A mining aktiv conference was held in Katowice today attended by Politburo members Zdzislaw Grudzien, first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee and Deputy Premier Jan Szydlak. The conference approved the implementation of last year's tasks when miners provided the national economy with 201 million tons of coal. Coal extraction is to increase every year; at present 8 new collieries are under construction, including 2 in the Lublin Basin; 16 collieries are being extended and old mines are being modernized. In the face of increasing tasks the role of the scientific base of the mining industry also increases. Closer cooperation between science and industry is necessary.

Simultaneously with the increased coal extraction social conditions of miners will improve. Working time underground has been constantly reduced with the aid of the four-brigade labor organization system which was introduced 2 years ago at the miners' demand and approved by the Politburo.

Workforces of 24 collieries, which operate under the new system, have 2 days off every 6 days. The implementation of difficult tasks this year, including the extraction of 206 million tons of coal, will decide the level of output in other branches of industry. Every additional ton of coal means more electric power, more goods and more foreign currency, but every ton of coal also means more work, as was stressed by Deputy Premier Jan Szydlak at the conference, and this must be accompanied by more economical and more effective use of coal. We must improve its distribution and develop power-saving technology.

From the beginning of this year miners have been working well. Up to the present moment they have extracted 11 million tons of coal, 1,300 tons more than provided by the plan.

REPORTAGE ON VERDET VISIT TO EGYPT CONTINUES

Ministers Hold Talks

AU232006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Cairo, (AGERPRES), 23/1/1980--On January 23, the Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet had an interview with 'Ali Fahmi ad-Daghistani, Egyptian minister of transport, communications and maritime transport.

They analyzed the possibilities for the further development of the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration in the field of transport and telecommunications.

The same day, Ilie Verdet, accompanied by Romanian and Egyptian officials, visited the Alexandria sodium products factory built in cooperation with Romania.

Also on January 23, Ion Avram, Romanian minister of machine-building industry and Ion M. Nicolae, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had working interviews with Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din H[illegible]l, Egyptian minister of oil, during which they discussed problems regarding the intensification of the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration in extractive industry.

Ion M. Nicolae also had a talk with 'Abd al-Latif as-Sayih, Egyptian minister of economy, foreign trade and economic cooperation, and they analyzed concrete modalities of expanding and diversifying economic cooperation and the commercial exchanges between Romania and Egypt.

Meeting With As-Sadat

AU231932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Cairo, (AGERPRES) 23/1/1980--The good relations of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and Egypt were evoked with satisfaction during the call paid by the Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet on President Anwar as-Sadat. During the meeting on January 23, they highlighted the important role of the understandings achieved in the Romanian-Egyptian summit dialogue, for the promotion and expansion of these relations. They also affirmed the joint will to deepen and diversify henceforth, too, the Romanian-Egyptian links of collaboration in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other fields, to expand the collaboration between the two countries in the international area, to the benefit of the friendly Romanian and Egyptian peoples, of the cause of peace, independent development, detente, stability and collaboration the world over.

During the interview, they also exchanged views on current international problems, first of all related to the Middle East situation. In this frame, emphasis was placed on the importance of increased efforts being deployed for the achievement of a global just and durable peace in the Middle East, conducive to Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, to the settlement of the Palestinian peoples issue based on its right to self-determination, to independent statehood, to ensuring the independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region.

President Anwar as-Sadat assessed highly the principled positions and the actions taken by President Nicolae Ceausescu for the promotion of a policy of peace in the world, the consolidation of detente, the independent development of the peoples, the peaceful settlement of inter-state disputes.

The wish was also expressed to further the summit Romanian-Egyptian contacts and consultation on matters of common interest, both bilateral and international.

On the same occasion, greetings and good wishes were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat.

The interview between the Romanian prime minister now on an official visit in Egypt and the Egyptian president proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

FAZEKAS DISCUSSES COOPERATION IN NIGERIA

AU231422 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Ludovic Fazekas, member of the political Executive Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and minister of forestry economy and construction materials, has visited the Federal Republic of Nigeria. [dates not given]

During talks with Prof Ishaya Audu, federal minister of external affairs and with other officials, the sides examined ways of improving the activities of joint Romanian-Nigerian associations, and identified new possibilities for expanding mutualy advantageous economic cooperation. They also agreed on specific measures to develop Romanian-Nigerian cooperation and commerical exchanges.

The visit has emphasized the mutual desire to further expand and deepen the cooperation in numerous fields, especially in economic cooperation, in accordance with the decisions adopted at Romanian-Nigerian summit talks held in Lagos and Bucharest.

UNIDO DELEGATE HAS TALKS WITH VARIOUS COUNTERPARTS

AU232001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Delhi, (AGERPRES) 23/1/1980--Alexandru Margaritescu, chief Romanian delegate to the third U.N.I.D.O. General Conference, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, had interviews with chief delegates of Yugoslavia, India, Egypt, Brazil, Peru and Sri Lanka. They examined questions related to the stage of the relations of economic cooperation between Romania and the respective countries and the possibilities of expanding this collaboration.

CEAUSESCU SENDS GET-WELL MESSAGE TO TITO

AU240830 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to SFRY President Josip Broz Tito wishing him a speedy recovery--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the SRFY, chairman of the LCY, Belgrade:

Dear and esteemed Comrade Tito:

On behalf of the Romanian people, myself and my wife, I want to convey to you our feelings of warm and profound sympathy, and to express our great admiration for the fortitude with which you faced your recent, great affliction.

Dear Comrade Tito, we wholeheartedly wish you a speedy recovery, many years of fruitful life and activities, devoted to the well-being and happiness of the fraternal Yugoslav peoples, to the cause of international peace, detente, cooperation and socialism, and to continuously strengthening the Romanian-Yugoslav friendship, solidarity and cooperation.

With warmest feelings of friendship,

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU SENDS GREETINGS TO CARRILLO ON BIRTHDAY

AU181044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0916 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/1/80--Nicolea Ceausescu sent a congratulatory telegram to Santiago Carrillo on his 65th birthday addressing him the warmest congratulations, wishes of long life and fresh successes at head of the Communist Party of Spain, for the fulfillment of the aspirations after freedom and welfare of the Spanish working people, for the continuous deepening of the process of democratic renewal of the political life in Spain.

I avail myself of this opportunity, the telegram reads, to express my satisfaction at the good relations of reciprocal esteem and respect, of active solidarity established between our parties and the conviction that they will further witness an ascending course in the interest of both our parties, peoples and countries, of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

1980 NATIONAL SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN, STATE BUDGET PUBLISHED

For the text of the national socioeconomic plan and budget for 1980, as published in SCINTEIA of 15 December 1979, see the JPRS EAST EUROPE REPORT no 1751, JPRS 74851 of 2 January 1980.

TITO'S GENERAL STATE OF HEALTH 'GOOD'

LD241136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is recovering successfully after his operation. The necessary medical rehabilitative measures are being undertaken. President Tito's general state of health is good.

[Signed] The Doctor's Council

Son's Visit

LD231608 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--President Tito, who is successfully recovering after his operation, was visited by his sons, Zarko and Miso, in the intensive care unit of the Ljubluana clinical center today. Rejoicing greatly at this meeting, Comrade Tito spent some time in conversation with his sons.

Tito Photographs on TV

NC232051 Paris AFP in English 2037 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 23 (AFP)--Yugoslav television tonight showed two photographs of President Josip Broz Tito talking with his two sons at the Ljubluana hospital, where the 87-year-old leader had his left leg amputated this weekend.

The president, who was shown sitting in an armchair smiling broadly, had previously failed to respond well to an emergency bypass operation January 12 for a circulatory block in the leg.

Meanwhile, an authoritative source said that Marshal Tito's recovery was constant and had inspired "considerable optimism" among his doctors.

The source said the chief executive and Yugoslav Communist Party leader had asked for reports on domestic and international questions. TANJUG news agency said the patient "was very pleased by the visit" of sons Zarko and Misha Broz.

In Hanover, Germany, the newspaper BILD-ZEITUNG reported that the Yugoslav president, who rose to fame as a wartime partisan leader fighting the Nazi Army, would probably wear an artificial leg made in West Germany, which could be fitted in two or three months.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS CARTER'S STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

AU240939 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Text] In his State of the Union Message to Congress, U.S. President Carter again sharply condemned Moscow because of, we quote, its radical and aggressive step in Afghanistan, which the chief of the U.S. administration assessed as the most serious threat to world peace since World War II. In an indirect manner, President Carter warned Moscow that every attempt of foreign forces to bring the oilfields in the Persian Gulf area under their control would mean a threat to U.S vital interests. Washington would oppose such an attempt with all means, including military force, President Carter stressed.

SAKHAROV ARREST PROMPTS CHABAN-DELMAS TO CUT MOSCOW VISIT SHORT

LD232350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 23 (TANJUG)--French Parliament President Jacques Chaban-Delmas discontinued his official visit to the Soviet Union today, on the second day after arriving in Moscow and conferring with Supreme Soviet officials and meeting with Leonid Brezhnev yesterday. Chaban-Delmas, circles close to the French Parliament president note, has surprised his hosts with the decision disapproving the Soviet authorities' measures against celebrated Soviet physicist, Academician and Nobel Laureate Andrey Sakharov.

The surprise in Moscow with the decision of Chaban-Delmas to return to Paris today, eight days earlier than scheduled, is particularly great in view of yesterday's official statement on his talks with Soviet parliamentarians. The statement set out that in spite of different assessments of the Soviet military action in Afghanistan, "it is necessary to halt the dangerous course of events and continue the process of the relaxation of tension".

The Chaban-Delmas-Leonid Brezhnev meeting having been reported as "having taken place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere", the decision of the French Parliament president has come as a total surprise. Although it is not known whether, in addition to the disagreement with the measures taken towards Academician Sakharov, Chaban-Delmas had any other reasons for cutting short the visit, his early departure from Moscow leaves the impression of another unfavourable element in the present tense international situation.

PRAGUE TELEVISION CRITICIZED FOR REPORT ON TERRORISTS' ARREST

LD232042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1945 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

["Fabricated Reports in the Foreign Press"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--A few days ago AFP reported an arrest allegedly of a group of nine Ustashi terrorists who, the agency said, are members of the same group although they were arrested in different parts of Yugoslavia. AFP also stated that equipment for assassinations and explosive devices, as well as maps on which the objectives of the attacks were marked, were seized with these terrorists. It is characteristic and very indicative that the first version of this report was transmitted as an urgent item, which signifies the particular importance of a news report in information agency practice.

The report is totally fabricated, and therefore has no basis whatsoever. The question arises--who is in need of such fabrications and dramatizations, and whom do they serve? Was it not the aim to show how Yugoslavia's enemies have once again raised their heads and that this is the very moment for such actions?

The sensationalist Western press picked up this AFP report, as, unfortunately, did a number of more reputable newspapers.

It is very symptomatic that this disinformation was also carried by Prague television, which normally criticizes information media in other countries when they refer to sources of information of Western propaganda. It is characteristic that Prague television read this item of news while showing a map of Yugoslavia, something which Prague television normally does when referring to acutely volatile situations in the world.

This is not the first time that certain foreign information media have fabricated or broadcast reports of such or similar content, depending on momentary needs or the situation at the time. Such concoctions are, at certain periods, part of the deliberate anti-Yugoslav propaganda of those circles and forces which,under the mask of spurious concern, intrigue against socialist, independent, nonalined and self-managing Yugoslavia.

WORLD LEADERS WISH TITO SPEEDY RECOVERY

AU230943 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 18 January on page 1 carries a 400-word report on messages from the following foreign leaders and prominent personalities wishing President Tito a speedy recovery: Queen Juliana of the Netherlands; Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of Austria; Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic; Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal; Georges-Andre Chevallaz, president of the Swiss Confederation; Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea; Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general; Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party; Robert McNamara, Norodom Sihanouk and Averell Harriman.

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 19 January on page 6 carries, in addition to the get-well message sent by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, an 800-word TANJUG report on get-well messages to President Tito from, among others, the following foreign leaders: Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee; Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; King Husayn of Jordan, and Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister.

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 20 January on page 1 carries a 250-word TANJUG report on the get-well messages sent to President Tito by, among others, the following foreign leaders and organizations: The National Council of the Indian Communist Party; Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana; and Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India.

ALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed by Djuranovic

LD231438 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1241 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade-Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and a member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front Central Committee, arrived in Belgrade today as personal envoy of President Chadli Bendjedid with a message for President Tito. The Algerian prime minister's visit is both an official and friendly visit in response to an earlier invitation made by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

At Belgrade airport the prime minister of the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria was given a formal welcome. Prime Minister Abdelghani was met by President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic.

Meeting With Kolisevski

LD240630 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1712 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 23 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Lazar Kolisevski received here today Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani, currently on an official and working visit to Yugoslavia.

Premier Abdelghani, in the capacity of personal envoy of President Chadli Bendjedid, communicated President Chadli Bendjedid's best wishes for President Tito's speedy recovery and resumption of his constructive work in the interest not only of the peoples of Yugoslavia but also of world peace, particularly in view of the current complex international situation. Premier Abdelghani stressed the traditional Algerian-Yugoslav friendship and the personal friendship between President Tito and the late President Boumediene and now Presient Chadli.

Thanking the Algerian premier for the interest in and the best wishes for President Tito's speedy recovery Vice-President Lazar Kolisevski expressed Yugoslavia's high appreciation for the gesture of friendship and set out that President Chadli was [word indistinct] of state to send a message [word indistinct] President Tito's health condition.

The Kolisevski-Abdelghani meeting was attended by Algerian Finance Minister Mohamed Yala and Algerian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Abdul Hamid Adjali and Yugoslav federal government member Vuko Dragasevic.

Talks with Djuranovic

LD240816 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1929 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Official talks began this afternoon in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of Algeria.

During the talks it was assessed with satisfaction that political relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria are developing very favorably and that cooperation in the bilateral and international fields is very fruitful and meaningful. The meetings between presidents Tito and Benojedid and the talks which they held on those occasions made a considerable contribution to this.

The visit by the Algerian prime minister is considered to be a reflection of the wish of the two sides to continue and further expand traditionally friendly relations and close cooperation between the two nonaligned countries, and also to strengthen links between the governments and peoples of Algeria and Yugoslavia, both on the bilateral as well as the international level.

The visit is esteemed to be particularly useful, at this moment when the international situation has deteriorated, in order to exchange opinions and review further activities on the part of the two countries which are sincerely struggling for detente in the world, preservation of peace and for equal international cooperation on the basis of mutual respect of states and noninterference in internal affairs.

During the talks it was concluded that economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria is still not succeeding in attaining the high level achieved in political relations, and that there exist in this sphere great and unutilized opportunities for the further development of economic cooperation.

In this connection President Djuranovic and Prime Minister Abdelghani decisively expressed the readiness of both Yugoslavia and Algeria to correct this situation as soon as possible. In this regard the results were examined of the talks and contacts so far held between the government respresentatives and economists of the two countries, in the course of which a series of initiatives and proposals were put forward for increased commodity exchange, investment cooperation and the participation of Yugoslav organizations in Algerian development projects, with particular stress on the need to establish long-term cooperation.

As is known, at the last meeting of the National Liberation Front [FLN] leadership, at which the plans and prospects for the country's further development were reviewed, Algeria placed the accent on a series of major spheres of investment construction and in today's talks it was established that there is considerable scope for Yugoslav businessmen within these frameworks. In this respect Djuranovic and Abdelghani agreed that the chairmen of the Yugoslav-Algerian joint committee for economic and scientific cooperation should continue talks tomorrow with the aim of exchanging opinions on all issues raised today, in order to accelerate the process of promoting bilateral cooperation and defining it in as concrete a way as possible.

Today's talks were devoted to reviewing bilateral cooperation in other fields also, while tomorrow, it is reported, the two prime ministers will examine international issues of interest to the two friendly and nonalined countries.

Taking part in the talks were Mohamed Hadj Yala, Algerian minister of finance; Abdul Hamid Adjali, Algerian ambassador to SFRY; (Sekfali Zinedin), secretary in the general secretariat of the prime minister; and (Kerim Nuredin), head in the ministry of foreign affairs; and on the Yugoslav side Vuko Dragasevic, member of the FEC; P tar Kostic, federal secretary for finance; Nedeljko Zoric, Yugoslav ambassador to Algeria; Milenko Ostojic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ranko Radulovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade; Nikola Cicanovic, advisor to the FEC president on foreign policy questions; and others.

Djuranovic Dinner Toast

LD240704 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2238 GMT 23 Jan 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, January 23, TANJUG--The imposition of force in international relations and resort to military interventions pose a particular danger and a gross violation of the UN Charter principles. Such a course endangers the most non-aligned and developing countries, Yugoslav premier Veselin Djuranovic said this evening in his toast at a dinner offered in honour of Algerian Premier Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani. Premier Abdelghani arrived in Yugoslavia today as President Chadli Bendjedid's special envoy with a message from the Algerian president for President Tito.

Djuranovic stressed that non-aligned countries, facing many crisis situations and other serious international problems, must intensify their efforts for the continuation of the process of detente which is in (?crisis) as a result of its bloc character. Through such an engagement of non-aligned countries, Djuranovic said, detente would acquire a universal character encompassing all parts of the world and overall international relations.

In the present situation of strained international relations, Djuranovic set out, non-aligned countries have the great responsibility of implementing the decisions adopted at the sixth summit conference in Havana and of raising their voice against onslaughts on the sovereignty and integrity of independent countries, regardless of where the onslaughts come from.

Referring to crisis spots threatening world peace, the Yugoslav premier cited as particularly disquieting the situation in the Middle East, especially since the situation in the region neighbouring with the Middle East has also become disturbing. Lasting and stable peace cannot be established without a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, a solution including Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, Djuranovic said.

The Yugoslav premier drew attention to the attempts of flouting the London agreement on Zimbabwe and stressed that "non-aligned countries and all democratic forces in the world must take action to thwart these attempts and enable the people of Zimbabwe to attain its national rights".

The continued crisis in Southeast Asia is a serious threat to peace in the region, Djuranovic said and added that, same as in the Middle East, the basic requirement for establishing peace and stability in Southeast Asia is the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the enabling of the nations themselves to decide their internal development and international orientation. Djuranovic also stressed Yugoslavia's interest in the solution of the Western Sahara problem in keeping with decisions and recommendations of the United Nations, the sixth non-aligned summit and the Organisation of African Unity, that is, on the basis of the principle of the right of nations to self-determination and independence.

The Yugoslav premier particularly stressed the important role of non-aligned countries in solving major economic problems and establishing the new international economic order. He pointed out that at coming major international gatherings devoted to economic problems non-aligned countries must actively strive for the consistent implementation of the conclusions of the sixth non-aligned conference in Havana. Pointing to the mutual understanding and trust between Algeria and Yugoslavia and their lasting commitment to the policy of non-alignment, Djuranovic stressed the invaluable contribution of presidents Tito and Boumediene to the all-round development of relations between the two countries. He added that the personal friendship between presidents Tito and Chadli Bendjedid further stimulates the diversification of relations and all-round cooperation between Algeria and Yugoslavia.

Abdelghani Reply

LD240710 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2256 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 23 (TANJUG)--Algeria and Yugoslavia, as Mediterranean countries, must continue efforts to make the Mediterranean a zone of peace and cooperation and, particularly, to contribute to the success of the European conference Madrid meeting, Algerian Premier Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani stated this evening replying to the toast of his host, Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic. "The traditional cooperation between our two countries", the Algerian premier added, "is needed more than ever before in view of the tensions which have broken out in the world and, particularly, in Asia where it is necessary to preserve peace and trust among nations with respect for the principles of the movement of non-aligned countries". Under the conditions of new international tensions, Algeria "stresses its profound commitment to the principles and fundamental goals of the non-aligned movement and it intends together with other non-aligned countries, and Yugoslavia in particular, to strengthen the movement's cohesion and unity", Premier Abdelghani set out.

The Algerian premier said that he has come to friendly Yugoslavia to communicate to President Tito the deep sympathy of President Chadli and the Algerian people and their best wishes for a speedy recovery. The Algerian president said that relations between Algeria and Yugoslavia are inspired by the two countries' commitment to the same ideals and principles. Premier Abdelghani added that in bilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation "there remains much to be done to have these forms of cooperation attain the level and quality of bilateral political relations". Referring to the history of the non-aligned movement, Premier Abdelghani particularly stressed President Tito's historical role. "The non-aligned movement has proved itself a decisive force in the liberation and full emancipation of nations and the creation of a new world founded on justice and true international cooperation", the Algerian premier said.

The Havana summit, Premier Abdelghar said, has reasserted the non-aligned movement as an independent factor and vital force in international affairs. The movement's cohesion and unity, Premier Abdelghani said, is needed now more than ever before "because of the continued existence of neocolonialist policy and continued imperialist aggressions". The Algerian premier presented also his country's positions on the questions of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. Referring to the Middle East situation, the Algerian president condemned "attempts of seeking so-called solutions within the framework of separate agreements". Only the satisfying of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the evacuation of all occupied territories can be a basis for an equitable, lasting and comprehensive solution in which the equal participation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization is(?indivisible), the Algerian premier said.

Referring to the Western Sahara, the Algerian premier said that "practically all of the international community now recognizes as legitimate the heroic struggle of the Saharan people for its right to self-determination and independence. The frameworks and conditions for the solution of this problem of decolonization have been defined by the Organization of African Unity, the non-aligned movement and the United Nations. The solution lies in as speedy as possible implementation of the Monrovia summit decisions and recommendations of the O.A.U. ad hoc committee on the Western Sahara", the Algerian premier specified.

L'UNITA REPORTS LCY-PCI COMMUNIQUE ON BELGRADE TALKS

LD180933 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 16 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "PCI and League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Agree on Actions for Peace"]

[Text] Rome--A joint communique was released yesterday on the conclusion of the PCI-LCY talks in Belgrade. It states as follows: "Secretary of the LCY Presidium Comrade Dusan Dragosavac received PCI Directorate member Comrade Paolo Bufalini Monday. During a friendly and long conversation, which was attended by PCI Foreign Department Deputy Chief Comrade Rodolfo Mechini and LCY International Relations Department officials comrades Borislav Milosevic and Budimir Babovic, it was noted that LCY-PCI cooperation is developing successfully in the interests of both parties and of cooperation between the countries and in the interests of the struggle for peace in Europe and throughout the world. It was stressed that the LCY and PCI will work to prevent the deterioration of the international situation, which is extremely complex and worrying, and for the continuation of international detente, which they consider a process with no alternatives.

"Comrade Dragosavac," the document continues, "asked Comrade Bufalini to convey to Enrico Berlinguer gratitude for the interest and good wishes expressed with regard to Comrade Tito's state of health." The communique ends as follows: "Comrade Paolo Bufalini and Rodolfo Mechini, who during the two previous days had a broad and detailed exchange of viewpoints on issues of mutual interest with LCY Presidium member Comrade Aleksandar Grlickov, left Belgrade Monday."

SPORTS OFFICIAL VOICES SUPPORT FOR OLYMPICS

LD241120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0916 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade January 24 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav athletes are preparing for participation in the Olympic games with great ambition, Yugoslav Federation for Physical Culture Vice-President Milan Ercegan has stated. Yugoslavia fully supports the Olympics taking place as envisaged and sees in the Olympics the hope for a relaxation of tensions. Ercegan considers the sports can and must overcome all diversity in the world and must bring athletes and nations of the world closer together. "Athletes must not be deprived of their mission of mutual understanding and friendship", Ercegan stated.

PROVINCIAL PARTY SECRETARIES MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD222304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--In implementing the tasks stemming from the conclusions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and from the resolution on the implementation of the country's economic and social development this year, much more decisiveness and consistency is necessary. This was stated at today's meeting of secretaries of presidiums of the republican and provincial central committees and of the executive secretaries of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, was chairman, and Andrej Marinc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, submitted the introductory report.

Both the introductory report as well as the speeches in the debate mentioned the most topical issues which are fundamental for insuring economic stabilization and for the development of self-managing socialist relations, with particular reference to the problems of imports and exports and the improvement of the qualitative condition of economic activity. To achieve full success in the sphere of economic stabilization, the mobilization of all subjective forces of our society is necessary. To put it in a nutshell, everybody should do his work, beginning from the organizations of associated labor, local communities and municipalities to the federation.

The economic situation and the need to implement clearly formulated stabilization programs, a subject on which the Presidium had made a clear assessment, is also becoming a foremost political issue, above all due to the joint struggle for socialist, self-managing socioeconomic relations and for the working out of the new medium-term development plan. In all this the role of the basic and municipal organizations of the League of Communists is an extensive one but all available self-managing forces should also be made to participate in this entire process. In so doing one should bear in mind that this process must not assume the characteristic of a campaign and the ideological basis must not be diluted. This is also referred to in the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In any case the organized activity will contribute to not deviating from the adopted direction, because there are phenomena of resistance of deviation from the adopted program as well as not enough responsible behavior in some environments.

There are instances of waiting for others to behave in the spirit of stabilization while nothing is done in one's own house. The results so far, preliminary though they might be, are a sufficient confirmation that there is no need to fear failure. For we have at our disposal crystal clear and specific provisions of the Constitution. Furthermore there are also well elaborated systemic solutions and a sound degree of development of production forces has been achieved in the country. This fills one rightly with optimism that difficulties of any kind can be overcome. In the political work, however, one should avoid generalizations at all costs by pinpointing concrete behavior and involvement in individual environments.

In holding a debate today in connection with the tasks of a socioeconomic nature within the jurisdiction of the system it is necessary also to point to the obligations by the republics and provinces that they are, following the constitutional changes, responsible for their own development and that they bear the full responsibility for the economic situation. In mentioning the system it is necessary to reject comments and assessments about it being incomplete and about self-managing associated labor not being able to be the master of the income. Today's meeting also discussed the most topical issues of economic and social stabilization. It was pointed out that in this respect the struggle must be continued on a broad front because the outcome of the struggle means the consistent implementation of everything on which joint agreement has been reached.

Since the success of the stabilization and the implementation of the resolution represents practically the introduction to the new medium-term plan period, it is evident with what force and dynamics the work must be carried out. A whole series of matters are still ahead of us, the completion of which in fact provides entirely realistic prospects of persisting in these endeavors.

Emphasis is being laid, among other things, on the reexamination of all forms of consumption; what is closely connected with that is savings, the struggle against squandering, easygoing behavior, excessive expenditure for entertainments, honoraria, traveling, symposiums and the like. Some of the stabilization goals should have already been implemented. It is characteristic that while such endeavors are in full swing demands are being made for new rights which have no material basis or justification and which are moreover beyond the possibilities of society. New programs are being offered which do not take into account the economic, general and international situation. Some of these programs are presented as being progressive and attempts are made to describe them as a process of differentiation. In essence they represent a fresh burden which cannot be supported.

The economic relations with other countries and the trade and balance of payments deficit are problems on which, as noted at the session, agreement must be reached more quickly. What provides encouragement is the knowledge that social negotiations and self-managing agreement-seeking are gaining in scope; this does not exclude the need for analyzing instances of the slow process of achieving relevant and uniform solutions. Exports represent a lasting task while imports must be brought into line with existing possibilities. To live on credit, be it domestic or foreign, has its limits and cannot remain in its present volume in the future. Prices too were a subject of discussion at the session. It was said that the way they were formed was not right.

In his summing up speech, following the debate, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that to implement the tasks laid down in the conclusion and the resolution it is necessary to achieve as soon as possible agreements which will insure the implementation of the economic stabilization policy for this year. It is necessary to intensify work concerned with coordinating outstanding issues--the balance of payments and the energy balance sheet with regard to indebtedness abroad and others. The successful implementation of the economic stabilization policy calls for a well organized and coordinated action by all subjects and factors from the federation to the organization of associated labor, in particular the work of the delegations. The lynchpin of our policy this year, in Dr Dragosavac's words, is the consolidation of the economy's position in the international division of labor. That is, the strengthening of its export activity, coordination of imports with balance of payments possibilities and halting the further increase in the degree of the country's indebtedness.

With legislation, with agreements, compacts and self-managing acts, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said, rights have been continually acquired and expanded without bearing in mind the income of the economy and the entire material possibilities at the same time. They should be reexamined and then applied in line with the economic stabilization policy. To make the responsibility of the working people in basic and other organizations of associated labor in material production and in all social activities more incisive represents a pressing need, while the efficient implementation of work obligations, struggle for productivity, better use of capacities and more rational spending of social resources represents an obligation.

What is fundamental for us also at this time, Dr Dragosavac noted once again, in overcoming all problems now is work, work discipline, social responsibility, saving, development of social nature of property and social self-management and association of labor.

Furthermore, further promotion of the equality of our nations and nationalities, development of social self-protection and all-people's defense are also part of the condition for the successful activity of our country and of the LCY on the international scene.

Saying then that the security situation in the country is a good one, Dr Dusan Dragosavac stressed that what is always topical for us is Tito's thought, "Let us work as if peace will last for 100 years but let us be ready as if there should be a war tomorrow." Yugoslavia enjoys prestige in the world as a truly independent and nonalined country because through a struggle over many years it has affirmed itself as an adherent of peace and cooperation, Dr Dragosavac said.

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BAKARIC PRAISES KARDELJ'S REVOLUTIONARY, POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

LD230036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Zagreb, Jan 22 (TANJUG)--Prominant Yugoslav politician and statesman Vladimir Bakaric today said the Edvard Kardelj, Yugoslav theoretician and President Tito's closest associate, who died early last year, was from the earliest days a committed combatant of the struggle for Yugoslavia's independence. Bakaric states this in a television interview to be shown this evening. In the interview, Bakaric evokes the road Yugoslavia has covered so far and the prominent role played by Edvard Kardelj.

Bakaric sets out that in the Yugoslav workers' movement before World War Two Kardelj played a major role by calling on Yugoslav communists "to break from foreign influences and prepare themselves for independent action".

Bakaric sets out that both on the eve of and during the Yugoslav national liberation struggle Kardelj firmly urged the unity of all progressive and patriotic forces in the struggle against the Nazi invader and domestic traitors.

Bakaric cites as Kardelj's major political contribution at the 1943 second session of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ), the session at which "Tito had the courage to act disregarding Moscow directives". [as received] At the session, the Yugoslav royal government in exile was stripped of all rights and new forms of authority of new Yugoslavia were created. At the session, Kardelj made a significant contribution to drawing-up the theses on federalism in Yugoslavia. After the session there followed the recognition of the Yugoslav people's liberation movement in the world.

Bakaric sets out that in the post-war period Kardelj was the main principal of the work on the new Constitution. Bakaric sets forth also that Kardelj went to Moscow for difficult talks with Stalin. Bakaric states that for reasons of greater maneouevering possibilities Tito did not go himself and left the matter in Kardelj's hands.

Kardelj performed with great courage such and other difficult tasks, Bakaric adds.

Bakaric admits that until 1945 Yugoslavia in many respects copied the Soviet system but notes that there were nevertheless differences between the two social orders. In illustration Bakaric cites the people's liberation committees formed during the war, that is, the vast participation of popular masses in organizing of authority. The above and other differences were included in the first Yugoslav Constitution at Kardelj's initiative.

Bakaric recalls that the well-known Yugoslav-Soviet conflict broke out in 1948. He notes that a clash ensued with a whole series of foreign advisers who were actually Soviet agents. "Stalin assessed that such an independent country, and a communist one at that, cannot be without his blessing".

Bakaric further sets out that one of the questions in dispute was prominent Bulgaria statesman Dimitrov's drive for creating a Balkan federation. Dimitrov obviously pursued "a Marxist line" but also a line of freeing Balkan countries from strict Soviet control. Stalin, naturally, immediately sensed this and opposed it, Bakaric notes.

Bakaric says that these questions were discussed with Dimitrov at Lake Bled in Yugoslavia and that the talks were with a view to creating the federation. He also cites Stalin's dissatisfaction with both Yugoslavia's foreign policy and its internal order. "Stalin wanted to eliminate Tito and place his own man for party secretary" Bakaric states.

Bakaric recalls that, at Tito's initiative, he and Kardelj left for Moscow where Djilas was already waiting. The Soviet delegation to the talks consisted of Stalin, Molotov, Zhdanov, Suslov, Malenkov, Zorin. Present on the Bulgarian side were Dimitrov, Kolarov and Trajcho Kostov.

Stalin opened the meeting and grossly attacked the Bulgarians, primarily on account of the idea of a federation. "He was unusually courteous to us" but did criticize us for several things, Bakaric recalls.

Stalin found Yugoslavia's serious fault Tito's promise to give two divisions or two airforce units to Albania. He also reproached it for having shot down two U.S. planes over Slovenia. Further, Stalin said that Yugoslavia's federating with Bulgaria would be realistic.

In a later talk among three Yugoslav leaders, Bakaric reminded, Kardelj decidedly said that Yugoslavia could not go for that federation because that would mean "the Soviet Union's infiltration in this independent Yugoslavia of ours".

In Bakaric's opinion, if Yugoslavia had entered this federation, Dimitrov, as a world-known figure, would have been premier, Tito, as a fighter, would have been defense minister with Soviet advisers at his side, and probably Anton [illegible]o would have been appointed as minister of the interior. "This would have totally switched Yugoslavia to a different tack", Bakaric said.

Vladimir Bakaric recalled that some time later, in 1948, an open split with the Soviet Union came up. Moscow was aware of that year having been a very hard year economically for Yugoslavia.

Since then, Yugoslavia has never strengthened centralism, police and similar measures because it believes in its party and people who had fought in the war, Bakaric continued. Tito was firmly convinced of this, and Kardelj explained this with a series of his articles and later throughout his life, he said.

At that time, initial steps toward self-management were taken, "after that political self-management we had during the war," Bakaric emphasized.

Bakaric recalled of Yugoslavia's quick development, establishing a firmer and better ties among nations on the basis of independence and consultations as well as of the creation of a new Constitution.

Then, Yugoslavia came to know that there was a Muslim nation within the country and that not only religion but their whole way of life determine the people. "We came to know that they, in fact, have all the attributes of a nation".

At that time, too, the term of "national minority" was reworded as "nationality" because in the same way as the nation was entitled to all social rights in Yugoslavia. While these questions were cleared up, of major help was Kardelj with his great logic and effort, Bakaric disclosed.

Stressing President Tito's essential role in the development of self-management, the delegate system and associated labor, Bakaric notes that Kardelj had a crucial role in the actual implementation of the above.

Bakaric stresses that "at the international level Kardelj was a champion of the policy of non-alignment".

Bakaric underlines President Tito's major role in developing the non-aligned movement but noted that Kardelj provided that theoretical substance. Bakaric considers that some questions of non-alignment require more thorough clarification; questions including nonalignment and socialism, the workers' movement in the world and non-alignment, the workers' movement and underdeveloped countries.

Bakaric sets out that Kardelj had started working on these problems but that death prevented him from completing the work.

Bakaric states that Kardelj's absence is strongly felt and particularly in the elaboration of questions of the relationship between socialist and communist movement and the underdeveloped countries.

Bakaric addes that very differing opinions exist on the issue. Some believe that it is sufficient to side with countries of the so-called real socialism and that this solves everything. However, the countries of real socialism, except for aligning underdeveloped to their bloc, have no definite policy towards them. Bakaric underlines that if the struggle for the new world order and against domination, various multinational companies, etc, is to be developed the answer to the above question is of vital importance.

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA GAS PIPELINE--Following the successful emergency repairs of the damage on the pipeline caused by ice near Senta and the restoration of the normal regular gas pressure, the main Horgos-Novi-Sad-Beocin-Pancevo-Zvornik gas pipeline resumed regular operations on 9 January supplying natural gas from Hungary and Vojvodina to all consumers involved, including the Pancevo chemical factory and industry in Zvornik. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jan 80 p 14 AU]

LCY-MSZMP RELATIONS--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received Milan Veres, Yugoslav ambassador to Hungary. The further advancement of Yugoslav-Hungarian relations and of cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP was discussed on this occasion. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jan 80 p 6 AU]

ALBANIAN EXPERTS IN MACEDONIA--Group of Albanian experts for water resources management has been visiting Macedonia since 9 January. It has held talks with a group of appropriate Yugoslav experts headed by Prof Mihajlo Serafimovski on "certain agricultural problems of interest to both countries." Following their visits to Struga, Debar and Ohrid, the Albanian experts also visited the Skopje institute for earthquake engineering and seismology. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 80 p 8 AU]

CONFERENCE ON TERRORISM--A 2-day consultative scientific conference on "Contemporary Forms of Terrorism in the World," organized by the Yugoslav Federation of Associations for Political Science, opened in Belgrade on 14 January. Jovan Djordjevic, president of the federation, opened the conference with a lecture entitled "Political Science and Terrorism." The conference will discuss political, international, criminal-legal and criminological and propaganda-psychological aspects of terrorism. Numerous lawyers, sociologists and scientific and public workers from all republics and provinces are attending the conference. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jan 80 p 6 AU]